THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1880. NO. 206.

SLIPPERY TOM,

THE HERO OF THE PORT OF ST. MARY'S

Mr. Miller Narrates the Crookedness of Sherman's Special Representative in Georgia—Violations of Law—Raising Cash in a Hurry—A Model Young Collector.

ST. MARY'S, GA., February 14.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As the recent developments in the custom-house at this port have created a wide-spread comment, and various journals have twisted and contorted the rumors and reports in such a manner as to give a false idea of the state of things, I desire, through the columns of your extensively circulated paper, to give a brief outline of the causes which led to the dismissal of Thomas M. Blodgett, late collector of customs here.

I was appointed as his deputy and came down with him from Atlanta and took charge of the office on November 24th, 1879. Under an explicit understanding between him and his bondsmen, I was to handle and disburse all funds that should come into the office. It was under this emphatic condition that his bond was given and I was placed as the representative of his sureties.

This arrangement was followed to the letter, with one or two minor exceptions, until January 27th ult., when there was $142.48 entrusted to his care by myself, to be immediately forwarded to the United States assistant treasurer, New York, on his arrival in Fernandina. The money was divided into silver and currency, and was counted out to him in the presence of a party who, the same evening, was seen at a gaming table with Blodgett. Instead of applying the money for the purpose of the government, he is reported to have lost the entire amount that night. This was on the 27th ultimo and I had to leave the next morning for Satilla river, twenty-five miles distant, and heard nothing until my return two days afterward. When I arrived at St. Mary's, which was late in the evening of the 29th, I heard divers rumors about Blodgett's having got into a scrape in Fernandina, and his unaccountable absence from his office. Two vessels had arrived during my absence, and he had been dispatched to come home to his post and attend to them. He had been over that afternoon and had been using extraordinary exertions to raise money. He had resorted to desperate means to extort the tonnage money from a Danish brig, which had just arrived in port—an unusual proceeding—he had endeavored to borrow all that he could from the negro boatman, attached to the office, and had left me a very pressing note to save all fees that I may have collected, stating that it was imperative with him to raise some money, and as much as possible.

Having my suspicions aroused, I engaged a boatman and went over to Fernandina at midnight, and there I found it current on the streets of the large amounts he had been losing—and to my blank astonishment, learned that he had in his desperation, accused me of having got him into money troubles—to the effect that I had misappropriated divers large sums, ranging from $200 to $600, and that I had run away to Baltimore with the money.

I very readily discerned the game he would attempt, as I had taken no receipt for the money I had turned over to him, and after I had satisfied myself as to the loss of the money, by careful search, I concluded to lay the whole before the authorities at Washington, as well as his bondsmen, who stood in jeopardy. I then returned to St. Mary's, whither he had come the same morning and demanded of him the return of his starting the infamous report on me. He emphatically denied ever having uttered a word against me. I accepted his denial, for the time, but knew that he had lied.

I then resolved to probe the matter by presenting him with a receipt which I had drawn up for the money, which he then and there denied having received. Such an infamous affrontery could be only adapted to such a character, but he subsequently, four days afterward, signed the receipt when confronted with indisputable evidence and one of his bondsmen. I then took steps to prevent his receiving any further money until the department could be heard from, and received assurances to that end from consignees of vessels here.

In the meantime, Blodgett had returned to Fernandina and by some coalition or collusion from some unaccountable (?) source, obtained the money requisite to make up his defalcation and returned to St. Marys, with the same individual who had first gone over with him and the money and introduced him, generally, as his new deputy. (Query—Who made this deficit good?)

Finding that he had gone too far with his charges against me to now back, and knowing that I should demand proof of his infamous accusations, and no doubt receiving encouragement and impetus from some source (which I will not here state), he had a warrant issued for my arrest, to appear before a certain magistrate here, but I excepted to his trying the case, and it was carried into the county court, before Judge Arnow, where a preliminary examination was postponed, for a week, at Blodgett's instance and I gave bond.

At this juncture a telegram reached me from the secretary of the treasury authorizing and directing me to assume charge of the office and perform the duties of collector until further orders. Blodgett had received a telegram to the same end, to turn over, and immediately left town to avoid doing so. I pursued him to Fernandina and served him with the notice of my authority and demanded him to return with me to turn over matters. Finding no recourse, but to observe the mandate of the department, he came back and turned over the office to me. It was at this time that I emphatically demanded and received the receipt for the government money.

Thus, things continued, until the morning of the 9th inst., when, at 1 o'clock, without the least premonition, I was awakened and hurried from by bed by a United States marshal, while Blodgett and his protege stood outside the house, secreted behind trees, awaiting the successful consummation of his infamous game. This being accomplished, he retired to a negro's house, where he and his staff have been boarding for some time and ventured to sneak out in time to catch a boat for Fernandina the next morning. Since that time he has not been heard from here, nor perhaps will not again show up in this vicinity, where his very name stinketh in the postrils of all classes of people. He has left all his worldly effects behind, under the careful scrutiny of a former landlady, who had trusted him with a couple of months' board. There are various other minor bills, embracing borrowed money and debts due colored men, which we think will wait many a long, pat ent day for liquidation.

I now found that my arrest was caused by a second affidavit, issued by the same magistrate, (before whom I had, at first, refused to appear) and on the same day and almost within the same hour of the first warrant. I felt sensible to a gross wrong by this unwarranted action of the magistrate, and before the boat left with the marshal and myself, I was demanded by the court, but the marshal refused to recognize the authority, and I was thence transported to Savannah. I appeared for the preliminary examination, at the appointed time, but Blodgett, who had exhausted every means possible, to borrow the money to come, with his staff of "pals," did not appear and I waived examination, gave bond in the sum of $500 and returned to my post here.

The special agent of the treasury, Mr. Crum, who had remained here during my absence, had examined everything and reported every cent accounted for to the government and ignores the villainous proceedings of Blodgett, as senseless and malicious. He assured me that the department had not authorized and would not tolerate any such actions when the facts in his report were laid before them.

I have thus given all the leading facts in the matter.

I have had abundant cause to exercise that pugilistic view which pervades the being of every Irishman, or to test the virtues of a good, well-seasoned cowhide, but have restrained myself from such a source for the same reason that I would refuse to lash some mangy cur or other brute. Indeed, his is a level in the scale of depravity which would require a tireless effort to reach, even by those whose names occupy prominent places in the catalogue of degredation.

ANDREW J. MILLER.

The Hoodlums.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—The workingmen continue the demonstration and visit places where Chinese are employed and request their discharge. The directors of the Mission and Pioneer woollen mills announce the discharge of the Chinese in their employ, whose places are to be filled by whites.

The Eureka consolidated mining company has declared a dividend of thirty cents per share.

PUBLIC PENSIONERS

CREDITED TO GEORGIA'S QUOTA.

The Discrimination Practiced Against Georgia in the Public Departments—Men Who Never Saw Georgia Pulling the Public Teat in Her Name.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—I have taken the trouble to examine into the government patronage that Georgia gets from the United States, and it is pitifully small. Of the 98,000 people that the government pays, Georgia does not furnish 300. While of the number credited to Georgia fully one-half are not Georgians, but hail from other states. It is certainly time to equalize this matter. There is no reason in the world why such a beggarly apportionment should be given to our state, and why the northern and western states should have a monopoly of this government patronage. I believe that our southern congressmen should unite and insist upon their rights in this thing.

I give a table of the names of persons accredited to Georgia in the United States government employ, their states of birth and their salary. It makes an interesting and suggestive array of statistics, to which especual attention is invited:

A. W. Reese, Georgia, clerk house committee, $6 per day.
J. R. Sneed, Georgia, postmaster senate, $2,048.
W. H. Harrison, Georgia, clerk house committee, $6 per day.
Morgan Rawls, Georgia, superintendent document room, $2,000.
James Banks, Georgia, clerk senate committee, $2,000.
S. W. Small, Georgia, reporter senate committee.
Sam Cleghorn, Alabama, messenger house, $1,200.
General C. W. Field, Kentucky, door-keeper house, $2,500.
Eugene Speer, Georgia, tally clerk house, $2,500.
Braswell, Georgia, post-office messenger, $800.
J. G. Paine, Georgia, clerk folding room, $1,800.
Nesbit Mills, Georgia, page, $2 50 per day.
Belle J. Moses, Georgia, page, $2.50 per day.
J. S. Dobson, Tennessee, laborer, $720.
J. S. Knight, Georgia, laborer, $720.
Frank Dixon, Georgia, laborer, $720.
F. H. Aldriend, Virginia., clerk senate, $2,220.
C. H. Williams, Georgia, clerk pension office, $720.
George A. Gustin, England, stenographer, $1,800.
Robert W. Alston, Georgia, messenger senate, $1,440.
H. W. Hilliard, North Carolina, minister to Brazil, $12,000.
William L. Scruggs, Tennessee, China consul, $3,500.
Robert T. Clayton, Georgia, Callao consul, $3,500.
John T. Quarles, Virginia, Malaga consul, $1,500.
Phillip Carroll, New York, clerk department of state, $1,200.
Thomas Robinson, England, clerk treasury, $1,600.
Allen Wood, Alabama, clerk treasury, $1,000.
Louis D. Alden, Pennsylvania, clerk treasury, $1,200.
Walter L. Clift, Massachusetts clerk treasury, $1,400.
John T. Bivins, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1,400.
Thadeus Sturgiss, Georgia, clerk treasury, $2,000.
Louis G. Close, New York, clerk treasury, $1,200.
Arthur Clements, Maryland, clerk treasury, $1,600.
George M. Fisher, Illinois, clerk treasury, $1,400.
M. H. McWhorter, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1,200.
Charles P. Freeman, Michigan, clerk treasury, $1,200.
James B. Deveaux, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1,400.
Mrs. M. B. Ashburn, Georgia, clerk treasury, $900.
Mrs. Helen N. Chelf, Georgia, clerk treasury, $240.
W. F. Warner, Ohio, clerk treasury, $1,2.0.
John P. Turner, Georgia, clerk treasury, $660.
Madison Bell, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1,200.
Mrs. Eliza Peters, District of Columbia, clerk treasury, $900.
Mrs. Ellen P. Fisher, Maine, clerk treasury, $9.0.
Mrs. Anna H. Bowles, Georgia, clerk treasury, $900.
D. A. Spencer, Connecticut, clerk treasury, $8 per day.
John P. Butler, Ohio, clerk treasury, $1,800.
William H. H. Hart, Alabama, clerk treasury, $600.
John M. Judge, district of Colorado, clerk treasury, $800.
Miss Jennie W. Franklin, Georgia, clerk treasury $1.25 per day.
Miss Virginia Ward, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1.25 per day.
Miss Mary E. Houston, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1.25 per day.
Ben F. Cox, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1 per day.
Miss Viola B. McMurray, Georgia, clerk treasury, $1.25 per day.
Mrs. Beatrice Pope, Georgia, clerk treasury, $900.
Miss Susie H. Owen, Georgia, clerk state department, $900.
William H. Grigsby, Georgia, clerk land office, $1,000.
John R. Kendrick, Georgia, inspector customs, $4 per day.
Carlisle Terry, Jr., Georgia, survey, $35 per month.
George H. Stone, New York, assistant surgeon, $1,200.
Mrs. Jane Foreman, Pennsylvania, steamboat inspector, $1,2.0.
H. D. Headman, Pennsylvania, steamboat inspector, $1,200.
A. H. Gasten, North Carolina, public buildings, $700.
Henry Carr, Georgia, scrubber, $90 per month.
M. C. Meigs, Georgia, quartermaster-general.
Joseph Linsey, England, quartermaster department, $1,500.
Malcolm Frazer, England, quartermaster department, $1,600.
Joseph W. Pinder, Georgia, second lieutenant.
S. M. Terrell, Indiana, post-office department, $2,500.
E. C. Wade, Jr., South Carolina, post-office department, $1,400.
George H. Johnson, Georgia, post-office department, $1,400.
William P. Pierce, Kentucky, post-office department, $1,600.
John A. Madden, Georgia, post-office department, $1,400.
J. F. H. Blois, Georgia, post-office department, $1,400.
D. K. McKarney, Tennessee, post-office clerk, $1,000.
W. W. Colquitt, Georgia, post-office clerk, $1 009.
Mrs. Mary Kramer, Maryland, post-office clerk, $900.
Robert Levitt, Georgia, post-office clerk, $660.
Pierce LaFayette, Georgia, clerk interior department, $720.
Mrs. Annie M. Peters, Georgia, clerk interior department, $900.
Edward H. Johnson, Virginia, clerk interior department, $900.
John Hilliyer, Ohio, clerk interior department, $1,200.
Charles F. Sawyer, Maine, clerk interior department, $1,600.
S. R. Kramer, Marryland, watchman, $660.
H. Hodges, Vermont, clerk department of justice, $2,000.
Miss Jennie V. McCann, Pennsylvania, clerk department of agriculture, $1,000.
W. H. Elliott, Georgia, national board of health, $10 per day.
A. W. Carter, Virginia, public printing.

In addition to the foregoing persons we have in Georgia 59 men employed in the revenue department as collectors, storekeepers and gaugers of whom 27 are from other states. Their salaries range from $4 per day to $3 000 a year.

There are 18 men in light-house service of whom 10 are from other states who receive from $400 to $700 per year.

There are thirty-one men in the port collector's depar ments at Brunswick, St. Mary's and Savannah, of whom twelve are from other states.

Of the eighty-nine whose names we have given, forty are from other states.

There are thirty-three persons in the federal judiciary of Georgia, of whom sixteen are from other states.

And of the six men connected with the Atlanta custom-house, all but one are from other states.

To sum up, there are but 236 employes of the United States government from Georgia out of 98,000, while of the 236 nearly one-half, or 110, are from other states, many of whom were never in Georgia. This is a condition of things unjust to Georgia, that our senators and representatives, should take in hand and if possible remedy. Georgia is entitled to more and her congressmen should get it. I hope the press of Georgia will ventilate and urge the reform.

A recent issue of THE CONSTITUTION contained a "special" from here applauding the speech of Mr. Speer made the day before. The special might have gone further and stated the attitude in which that special places Mr. Speer. The debate arose on the discussion of the 21st rule of the house, in which Mr. Speer took the ground that congress should not place "riders" on the appropriation bills. In doing this he found himself voting solidly with the radicals. On page 27th of the Record for Thursday, the 12th inst. Mr. McMahon warned Mr. Speer as follows: "I say to my young friend from Georgia that when he starts a new proposition here in the legislation of this house it ought to make him shake in his boots when he finds the whole republican party ready to stand sponsor in this can party ready to stand sponsor in this new baptism." * * * * * * "and when I see that the republicans of this house unanimously support a proposition offered by a democrat that man ought to consider, 'what have I done to draw down on me the unanimous applause of the other side of this house.'" Mr. Thurman and other able democrats assisted in placing riders on the appropriation bill last year, as a means of getting a just and fair legislation. The only salvation the democratic party can hope for, is in electing men to represent them who have the boldness to destroy discriminating legislation by any means allowed under the constitution. The vote is a close one in the house, and the people should all see to it that democrats in theory and practice represent them. I don't charge Mr. Speer with not being a democrat, but in this important matter upon which the democrats were almost solidly united, he voted with the enemies of our section.

There has been a great deal of talk in this city, and I have read a good deal of the sensational story that a southern senator had ruined a young girl who is employed in the treasury department. I have sought diligently for the truth of the report, and am able to say that there is no truth in it. The report was very vague in coupling a "southern senator" with the scandal. The senator thus unjustly assaulted is from South Carolina, and he is very indignant at the report. It is not difficult to get up a sensation in Washington, for there are plenty of idle men, and every newspaper of any note is represented by a special correspondent, eager for the least bit of "news," no matter what shape it comes in.

Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, has been unfortunate during his congressional career, for scarcely had the Welcker-restaurant scandal subsided before he had gotten into another difficulty, which promises to give him more trouble. There are rumors to-night that the sub-committee which has his case in hand will report to the house foreign relations committee in favor of his expulsion. I do not think it will be as bad as that, for it is evident to me that he intended nothing corrupt, and was only guilty of a piece of foolish and indiscreet officiousness. The circumstances of his trouble are these: In the house about the middle of January he reported, as if from the committee on foreign relations, of which he was not a member, a resolution looking to the appointment of a special committee on Nicaragua claims. The next day the Record showed that this report was made by General King, of Louisiana, a member of the foreign relations committee, who had charge of the resolution in question as a sub-committee. General King was absent at the time in Louisiana, and on his return, about the 24th of January, called Mr. Acklen to account for this unauthorized proceeding, and caused him to make an explanation in the house, which did not meet the unfavorable comment in congressional and journalistic circles in regard to the matter, which is without precedent, as far as I know, and the foreign relations committee, at Mr. Acklen's suggestion, have been investigating it for some time. Mr. Acklen is not popular in the house, with older members especially, because he has assumed pre-eminence and sometimes attempted leadership when, according to congressional traditions and precedents, he should have been content with a back seat. The committee, by the way, in the Acklen case, was only instructed to ascertain whether the charges of the newspapers were true, and it was charged with the duty of recommending to the house what it shall do with him.

LATER.—The house committee on foreign affairs met this morning and received the report of the sub-committee on alleged legislative improprieties of Representative Acklen's. Thereport was discussed for two hours, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow when it is understood they will be prepared to make a report to the house. It is learned the findings of the sub-committee are simply as to the truth of the published charges, and do not go into the truth of the motives or recommendation of the propriety of any specific action on the part of the house.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

In the house to-day on the twenty-first rule on the substitute of Mr. Baker, republican (Indiana), Messrs. Stephens, Felton and Speer voted with the republicans. The substitute was lost by 121 nays to 120 yeas. On all the other amendments to the rule Mr. Felton did not vote, but Mr. Speer voted with the republicans. Mr. Speer urged Mr. Felton to vote with him, but the doctor declined, alleging that the vote had taken a party turn and he could not vote further against the democrats, and that his vote would avail nothing if he did. The discussion and voting was very excited and the democrats here strongly condemn the three Georgia independents in voting with the republicans and deserting the democracy in time of need.

The committee reported adversely to Simmons, but the report was not made to the senate, as Judge Davis, of the committee, is trying to get Simmons to withdraw. Davis is with Gordon and thinks Simmons unfit and wants in this way to harmonize everybody.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds, decided to-day to lay on the table for the present the bill appropriating $5,000 to fit up the United States barracks at Savannah for a postoffice building.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate this evening: Wm. W. Hicks, of Florida, to be supervisor of the census district of Florida; Samuel Thompson, of Alabama, to be supervisor of the census, second census district of Alabama; also, Isaac Heyman, at Opelika, Ala; W. G. Wilkinson, at Donaldsonville, La.

Several nominations of census supervisors were rejected to-day, including, however, only two from southern states. The rejections were made by a strict party vote, the democratic majority basing its action on the ground taken in the debate last week, that the nominations thrown out were wholly partisan, and should, in accordance with the spirit of the census laws, have been given to the democrats.

The senate is in extra session to-day, and have confirmed the nomination of Edward S. Wheat as United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee.

The house committee on ways and means met to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee charged with preparing the refunding bill as agreed upon at the last meeting of the committee. The bill was carefully read and adopted with an amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 10 to 3, that $200,000,000 treasury notes provided by in the bill shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, the same as 2 40 instead of 4 per cent, as originally proposed. The bill will probably be reported to the house this afternoon.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

Messrs. Wallace, Johnson, Cameron (Pennsylvania), Eaton, Bayard, Kernan, Thurman and others presented the petition of the Broad Top, Northern Pennsylvanias Central of New Jersey, Delaware and Bound Brook, Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania and Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern, New Haven and Northampton, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway and other railroads, and the Dealaware and Hudson canal company against the proposed reduction of duty on steel rails.

Mr. McMillan presented a memorial of the chamber of commerce of St. Paul asking an appropriation for the relief of the Irish sufferers, and that goverment vessels be sent with American contributions to Ireland. This gave rise to some discussion as to its reference, the sense of the senate appearing to be favorable to the memorial. It was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Jonas (Louisiana) presented a memorial of the Union soldiers' association of New Orleans asking the senate to unseat Wm. P. Kellogg as senator from Louisiana.

Mr. McMillan, from the committee on claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of the city of Macon, Ga., and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Harris, from the select committee on epidemic diseases, reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the president to call an international sanitary conference. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Saulsbury, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported sundry resolutions relating to the right of congress to compel telegraph companies to produce telegrams to be used as evidence. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Randolph introduced an amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, authorizing the president to reinstate him in the rank of colonel, his commission to bear date January, 1863, with pay and emoluments since that time. Printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Saulisbury, from the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report from that committee upon Senator Ingalls case, stating that in the committee's opinion corrupt means were used in Ingalls election, but that it has not been proven that he was in fact elected thereby, or that he was personally implicated in such fraudulent practices. The report was ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to detail a vessel to transport provisions to Ireland. Referred.

Mr. Gordon gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the question of appointing an inter-oceanic committee.

The senate took up the bill to authorize the employment of additional clerks in the pension bureau, which after a long discussion was passed.

Mr. Jones (Florida), from the committee on public lands, reported favorably on the bill to amend the laws relative to settlers' affidavits in the premises, and commuted homestead entries. Placed on the calendar.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

In the house this morning a resolution for an investigation into the system of compensation of clerks and other officers of the United States courts, was referred.

After agreeing to reconsider its yesterday's action regarding the prohibition of the publication of lottery advertisements in newspapers of the District of Columbia, the house resumed its consideration of the bill regulating the removal of causes from state to federal courts.

Mr. Knott (Kentucky) made a long argument in support of the bill, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over without action. The house then resumed the consideration of the revision of the rules, the question being on the adoption of rule 21 relative to legislation on appropriation bills. A number of amendments intended to limit the power of the house to legislate on such bills, were offered, but all were voted down, amid applause on the democratic side, by majorities ranging from five to ten. Without finishing the consideration of the rule, the house at 4:20 adjourned.

ALL AROUND US.

Reynolds, Fort Valley, Athens and Albany.

ATHENS, GA., February 17.—The negro Henry Douglass, who was arrested for the murder of Elias White on Mr. A. S. Dorsey's place last week, has been bound over to the May term of the superior court.—The anniversary address of the Demosthenian society will be delivered in the college chapel on Thursday, the 19th inst.

FORT VALLEY, February 16.—The young ladies of this place inaugurated the leap year with one of the most enjoyable entertainments we ever attended. They were perfect in their role of "gentleman."—Our town is soon to have a hook and ladder fire company.—The Fort Valley public library will compare favorably with any in the state. The books are choice and selected from the best authors. The library is kept open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.—Our community is composed of the staunchest democrats. The pulse of the county is not much excited as yet over the approaching presidential election, but our people want some straight out honest democrat who knows the interest of the whole country, and will dare maintain that interest regardless of the opinions of his enemies and his friends.

REYNOLDS, February 16.—I noticed in the last issue of the Montezuma Weekly a statement denying the occurrence of an affray between George F. Nasworthy and William Blackmon; also a denial of the existence of such a man as Nasworthy in this county. On the 27th day of January last George F. Nasworthy did assault and attempt to murder William Blackmon by striking him in the left side, the ball ranging around the ribs and lodging near the spine I removed the ball, dressed the wound and have attended him since he received the shot. About 10 o'clock the same evening George F. Nasworthy was arrested and on the following day was tried before Justice Cleveland, and bound over to the next term of the superior court, under a bond of $5,000. Failing to give the required bond, he was committed to jail, where he remained for two days, and then was brought before the ordinary of Macon county under a writ of habeas corpus; had another trial, and was released on a bond of $2,000. I make this statement in order to correct the mistake made by the Weekly. The difficulty did occur; Nasworthy does live in Macon county, and has been in the custody of the jailer. I shall at all times stand responsible for the above statement and ready to vouch for the same.

ALBANY, February 16.—Last night between 8 and 9 o'clock, a horse and buggy stopped in front of Sam Farkas's stable, corner of Broad and Jackson streets, and a man, a stranger, was found lying insensible in the foot of the buggy. Examining closer with a light, a streak or two of blood was found about his face and head, which suggested suspicions of foul play, assassination, etc. A closer inspection, however, revealed only the case of a plain dead drunk; saved from exposure, and probably freezing, by the faithful sagacity of the horse. The night was very cold, and a heavy frost covered the ground this morning. An accommodating burglar broke into Kolinsky's millinerystore on Broad street, on Saturday night last, by breaking the glass and entering through the light above the rear door. The back door was found open early next morning, through which the thief made his exit, but nothing was found missing from the store. It is thought the burglar was frightened off by the crowd coming down from the hall just above, at the close of Frederick Paulding's performance, before he had time to secure anything. He had wrested the iron bars from their places across the light above the door to get in, and let himself out by the rear door.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock there was a meeting of the republican executive committee of the state in the office of the Atlanta Republican publishing company. The meeting was called for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the coming political contests of the present year, in which it is understood that the republicans are going to take an active part. At the meeting yesterday were present: J. E. Bryant, chairman, Volney Spalding, secretary, and the following members: S. A. Darnell, G. O. Fisher, S. G. Thomas, John R. Hayes, Madison Davis, Archibald C. Wade and Jeff Long. Only two members of the committee were absent. The following members of the state central committee were present and participated in the proceedings: Henry P. Farrow, W. H. Smyth, James B. Deveaux, W. P. Pledger and W. H. Harrison.

After some consultation the committee resolved to call

A STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

to meet in Atlanta on the 21st of April. This convention will be expected to do a great variety of work. It will have to send delegates to the national republican convention. It will also nominate electors to stand for whomsoever that convention shall nominate, and will probably put out a full state ticket for the October election. It is the purpose of the leaders of the republican party in the state to do all that is possible to reorganize their shattered strength and to make some impression on the approaching elections. The drift of the discussions yesterday showed that there will be a more determined effort than has been made in this direction for several years past. The representation in the convention will be twice the number of delegates which each county has in the lower house of the legislature, and in the temporary organization of the convention no delegates will be allowed to participate except those who hold certificates from a convention duly called in the county they claim to represent.

It is certain that there will be a warm time over the question of delegates to the national convention. The friends of Sherman are very busy in his interests, while the advocates of Grant and other prominent candidates are also hard at work. Georgia has twenty-two votes in the national convention, quite enough to turn the scale in a fight vote between two of the aspirants. There seems to be a sort of revival of interest among the republicans in this state, and there can be no doubt that they intend to do all they can to make a good canvass in Georgia, both on state and national issues.

THE CZAR'S SCARE.

A MURDEROUS DINNER GREETING.

A Terrible Explosion in the Russian Imperial Palace, Intended to Kill the Royal Family—The Pope on Divorce—Plimsoll's Day in Parliament.

LONDON, February 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's telegram company, from St. Petersburg says that an abortive attempt has been made to kill the imperial family by laying a mine in the winter palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded.

A later dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the mine was laid under the guard room of the winter palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to additional delay, the imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion made a hole in the floor of the dining hall ten feet long and six wide.

LONDON, February 17.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that as far as the health of the empress will permit, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emperor's accession to the throne will be celebrated in the same manner that Nicholas's twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated in 1850. At present the empress's condition is very unfavorable—almost critical. The prince of Bulgaria has arrived, and will participate in the twenty-fifty anniversary festivities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 17.—Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, was called to account in the house of commons to-day for handbills bearing his signature, which had been placarded in Westminster and Guilford and which censured several members of parliament in bitter terms for interposing fatal objection to the second reading of his bill, providing for the loading of ships with grain in bags instead of in the bulk to lessen the danger of accident from the shifting of the cargo. Mr. Plimsoll acknowledged the authorship, and maintained that the circumstances justified them.

Sir Charles Russell moved that the placards constitute a breach of privilege as an attempt to coerce members of the house. The motion was seconded, but debate was postponed until Friday.

The press association understands that Mr. Plimsoll, in the house of commons, Friday, will disclaim any intention of directly applying the epithet "degrading," which was the term complained of to the conduct of Sir Charles Russell, whose motion will then be negatived without division.

In the house of commons to-night Mr. Meldon (home rule from Kildair county) introduced a motion in favor of the equalization of franchise in Ireland with that of England and Scotland. He said the existing inequality was a distinct breach of the act of union.

Mr. Gray (home rule, Tipperary) seconded the motion.

Mr. Charles Lewis (conservative, London derry) moved an amendment that it is inexpedient to deal with this question. In the course of his speech he charged Mr. Parnell with inciting the people to break the law. The speaker called Mr. Lewis to order. Resuming his remarks, Mr. Lewis said the house knew his meaning. Home rule once a harmless snake, it was now a gnawing serpent. The house ought to hesitate before granting the extension of suffrage among classes holding home rule views.

Mr. Justin McCarthy (home rule, Langford county) and various Irish members supported Mr. Meldon's motion.

Mr. Waddy (liberal, Sheffield) said if they desired to avoid home rule, they could only do so by granting such legitimate demands. Sir William Harcourt declared that the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based. When that ceasedto be a principle, he should cease to be in favor of the union. Mr. Gibson, attorney-general for Ireland, sought to show that it was impossible to deal with the franchise before legislation was had on a redistribution of seats. Mr. John Bright supported the motion. He pointed to the treatment of Ireland in other matters. He said the chief secretaryship was held by a man who was steeped in tory prejudice against freedom.

Mr. Lowther, chief secretary for Ireland, said it was inopportune to reopen the question of parliamentary reform. Mr. Shaw (home rule for Cork county) pointed out that the government by refusing reasonable demands were playing into the hands of the extreme party in Ireland. Mr. Meldon charged Mr. Lowther with neglecting his duties to attend the races. Mr. Meldon's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 242 to 198.

ITALY.

ROME, February 16.—The Latin text of the papal encyclical letter against divorce bills, occupies twelve columns of the Asservatore Romano. It argues in favor of the removal of the rite of marriage from the civil jurisdiction, which it traces the history of marriage from patriarchal to Catholic times and declares that Christ elevated it to a sacrament, which only His church can administer. The attempt made under various guises by the modern spirit of irregulation to rob the church of her rights either to bind or loose the marriage tie must be resisted by the whole Catholic world. His holiness indicates the conditions whereunder a separation of husband and wife may be sanctioned by the church, and concludes with an exhortation to the universal episcopacy to communicate his teaching to the faithful for their welfare in both worlds.

The Italy parliament was opened to-day with a speech from the throne. It treats almost exclusively of international affairs. It recommends the abolition of the grist tax, and the adoption of the electoral reform bills in regard to foreign affairs. The speech says that Italy needs peace, and it is, therefore, easy for her to support the observance of the treaty of Berlin, and remain faithful to her promise to be an element of progress and civilization in Europe.

GERMANY.

LONDON, February 17.—A Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says Prince Bismarck greatly preferred Herr Von Bennigson to Count Von Arnim Bentzenberg, for the office of president of the reichstag.

A prorogation of the Prussian diet for three months was adopted to-day. A supplementary session of the diet will be held after the adjournment of the reichstag.

PORTUGAL.

Benjamin Moran, the American minister to Portugal, is reported to be suffering severely from the effects of a recent paralytic stroke. It is feared that he will have to abandon his post.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Murders, Suicides, Robberies and Fire.

YANKTON, D. T., February 17.—Intelligence has just reached this city of a fatal encounter at Brule City, 150 miles up the Missouri river, last Friday, in which the notorious Jim Somers and Mr. Somers, his nephew, killed each other. There was a feud of many years' standing between their families, and on Friday young Somers and his uncle came together and had an altercation. Jim grabbed a needle gun and shot his nephew through the body; as he fell the latter pulled out a revolver and shot his uncle, killing him instantly.

GALVESTON, February 17.—Dr. J. J. Oreilly, a stranger here, committed suicide in the station-house Sunday night by cutting his jugular vein with a lancet. It is said he is a prominent physician of Louisville, and that he strayed to Texas while under the influence of liquor.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., February 17.—The trial of Wm. Bucholz for the murder of H. S. Chaffe at Norwalk, December 28th, 1878, commenced to-day.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Louis Marburg, aged 38, of the firm of Marburg Bros., tobacco manufacturers of this city, was found dead this morning with two bullet wounds in his head at his house in Wood park, near Baltimore. The pistol was found lying near his side, and it is thought he committed suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Geo. W. Fisher and Mrs. Snellbacker are under arrest, charged with the robbery of Mr. Snellbacker's safe in Cincinnati.

Geo. Pfeiffer, a German, aged 35 years, fell from a wagon to-day and was run over and instantly killed.

In Memory of Dr. F. M. Kennedy.

At the Tuesday morning Methodist preacher's meeting, held in the First Methodist church, Atlanta, on the sad announcement being made of the recent death of Dr. F. M. Kennedy, sentiments of hearty sorrow were exchanged and the highest appreciation of the worth of the deceased was expressed. Dr. Kennedy became widely known and greatly endeared to Georgia Methodists as editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, and by his annual visits to the Georgia conferences. His intellectual ability, his genial manners, his pre-eminent goodness attracted about him the admiration and affection of all his brethren. On motion it was resolved that Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. C. A. Evans be appointed to make this testimonial of sorrow through the courtesy of the press, and express the sympathy of this meeting to the family and kindred of the deceased.

Killed Himself Rather than Harry.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Charles Heitman, a German, twenty-eight years of age, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, shot himself in the head this afternoon, and will probably die from his injuries. The would-be-suicide was to have been married this evening, and when the bride and several friends arrived at Heitman's house they found him lying in a pool of blood. The girl fainted when she learned what had occured, and was taken to the residence of her parents in a carriage. Business troubles it is supposed, caused Heitman to commit the act.

A Little Boom for Sherman.

RICHMOND, February 17.—A letter signed by nine colored members of the general assembly was sent to Secretary Sherman, January 31, last, announcing their intention of supporting him for the presidency, and expressing their belief that in the event of his election the colored people will find in him a friend ever ready to defend their interests. To-day, a reply was received from Sherman, expressing pleasure at the kindly sentiments contained in the communication, and concluding: "All are alike citizens of a common country, equally entitled to acts of privileges, and equally bound to obey its laws and usages."

An Exodus Invited to Texas.

GALVESTON, February 17.—The News' Dallas special says a convention of colored men called to meet to discuss the exodus movement, organize a colored colony in northeastern Texas and deliberate upon other subjects, met there yesterday. Seven counties were represented at the night session. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing emigration from the states east of the Mississippi river, denying the necessity of emigrating from Texas and showing the advantages offered by this state to those seeking new homes and inviting colored brethren to turn toward Texas instead of to more northerly states.

Nashville's Centennial.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—General John F. Wheeless, chairman of the military committee of the centennial exposition, will to-morrow issue an invitation to the citizen soldiery of the United States to participate in the centennial celebration at this point on April 24th, at which time there will be awarded $2,000 in prizes to companies exhibiting the highest perfection in drill and soldierly appearance. As it is probable that the equestrian statue of General Jackson will be unveiled, it is anticipated that the military in every state of the union will be represented.

Louisiana's Revenue.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—The Democrat publishes a unanimous report of the committee on ways and means of the Louisiana legislature in favor of the adoption of the revenue bill requiring a new assessment, under the provisions of which all values in the state are are to be taxed. The committee strongly advocates the levy of three mills for interest, the full amount of taxation allowed by the new constitution. The surplus is to be applied to the redemption of bonds. The chairman estimates the assessment under the new law as fully was hundred million.

The Price of Paper.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Owing to the notable increase in the price of printing paper, the proprietors of the newspapers in New Orleans assembled in the office of the Picayune this morning and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the representatives of Louisiana in congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use their influence to have the duty on printing paper, and chemicals and materials used in manufactories thereof removed or materially reduced.

Conkling and His Adversaries.

UTICA, N. Y., February 17.—Two republican conventions were held in the first assembly district district, Oneida county, today, each claiming to have a majority of duly elected delegates. Two sets of delegates were elected to the state convention, one headed by Roscoe Conkling and one by Samuel S. Lowry. The convention which elected the latter adopted resolutions expressing unalterable opposition to the election of any president for a third term, and instructed its delegates to enforce this principal in every honorable way.

Bald Mountain Quakes Again.

SPARTANBURG, February 17.—Mr. R. L. Taylor, of this place, who accompanied your reporter to

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta postoffice, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00 a year.
" "	5 00 six months.
" "	2 50 three months
Weekly Constitution	1 50 a year.
" "	1 00 six months.
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50 a year.
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Southern Cultivator	1 50 "
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50 "
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50 for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 18, 1880

THE speeches that members of congress deliver to empty seats on the days set apart for debate, are very properly known in Washington as patent-outside speeches. The language does not afford a more appropriate adjective.

MR. FELTON did all that he could to strike down the tax on quinine. Let him add to his record in congress by using his influence and vote to remove the equally odious tax on knowledge that the eastern paper-makers have fastened upon the country.

SENATOR David Davis standing in expectation that the Rev. Mr. Felton will run over to the white house to order the Hon. Mr. Hayes to withdraw the name of the Rev. Mr. Simmons, would be a good subject for the historical painter—one of the rotunda school. Perhaps Vinnie Ream could be induced to sculp the situation.

THE pope's encyclical letter takes high ground on the question of divorce. The principles that he lays down could advantageously be adopted and put into practice in communities that do not acknowledge the ecclesiastical power of the excellent old man of Rome. In no country is there less system or less reverence for the marital relation than in some states of this country; and the people of all denominations would therefore do well to procure a full translation of the letter that the pope has just sent out to his subordinates.

THE ring of eastern paper-makers have pitted themselves at Washington against the press of the country, and exultingly proclaim their ability to defeat any bill that will injure their monopoly. At present they are fighting cheap books and cheap newspapers before the ways and means committee. Mr. Felton is a member of this committee, and he is in a position to place the press not only of Georgia, but of the whole country, under obligation to him. We have no doubt he will vote against a continuance of the monopoly and in favor of cheap school books and popular education.

MR. JOHN SHERMAN should make hay while the sun shines. His chief card is the finances; and the balance of trade is turning—has turned—against us. And upon a favorable balance of trade depends to a great extent the continuance of his so-called resumption scheme. From the returns received at the department it is shown that the imports at New York for last month were greater than ever before in the same month of any year, reaching in value over $40,000,000. New York does about two-thirds of the import business of the country and about one-half of the exports. It is calculated from the figures for the month of January that the balance of trade against the United States for last month was not less than ten million dollars, and it is thought that this balance will increase rather than decrease. Should this be the case, its effect will soon be felt in every department of business. The character of the imports shows that our people are again running into the extravagance and indulgence in luxuries which pertained to the war era.

The Children of Issachar.

We are beginning to fear that congress is not composed of the children of Issachar. We spell the ancient statesman's name with some anxiety, in these days when applicants for office and senatorial dignitaries are called to task for dropping into what has been definitely called the choice Georgia dialect, lest we have inadvertently lost a vowel or misplaced a consonant. But our Bible is not before us, and in matters of this kind we have found it uniformly safe, if not comfortable, to depend upon the general unfamiliarity of the public. The children of Issachar, with whom we have been hopelessly endeavoring to identify congress, or, rather, the democratic portion of congress, seem to have been the first politicians of whom we have any reliable account—not office-seekers, but politicians whose profession it was to study and look after the welfare of the people. They were, we are told, "men who had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do." This summary of their qualifications is brief, but it is complete. It is a pithy record of the political accomplishments of these children of Issachar.

With this eloquent memorial to these ancient politicians in mind, we have been endeavoring to hope that the democrats in congress, alive to the responsibilities of the present and the near future, would develop such qualities as compelled the inspired writer to pay a tribute to the children of Issachar; we had hoped that they were men who had understanding of the times, to know what this modern Israel ought to do. And we are still hoping, and watching, and waiting; we are still full of that hungry expectation which seizes upon both sound and substance for its food. We watch every movement and wait for every result. There was the brass band bill. We were fully persuaded that the ulterior purpose of that attack upon the tooting horn and shrieking clarionette was to benefit the people if not the party. We had a wild dream (with a tuba obligato) that when Mr. Speer had once silenced the brass bands so that the whole country might become steeped in the proper Sunday lull, he would proceed (as one having understanding of the times) to tell us what Israel ought to do. But somehow or other the brass band reform has not led up to any practical result. General Sherman has sounded an airy note or two upon his bugle-horn, and bill and bands seem to have been swallowed up in the echo. We have therefore come to the conclusion that no good to Israel can come out of the brass band business.

Then there was the Simmons affair. We have exercised considerable patience in regard to this matter, arranging various lengthy interviews between hope and expectation. How easily those true politicians, the children of Issachar, would have dealt with this insignificant squabble! And yet it is no longer insignificant. The astounded Simmons finds himself a political issue upon which the entire nation (and its breech-loading N) will be asked to divide. Existing parties bid fair to disappear, and upon their ruins will be erected a pro-Simmons (or per-Simmons) party and an anti-Simmons party. Nor is this all, for among the minor results will be a healthy demand for a reform in our present involved system of spelling—a matter in which we fear we have done flagrant injustice to the ancient Issachar. We believe the children of this venerated statesman, having an understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do, would have settled the Simmons affair, along with some other squabbles we could mention, without disturbing our foreign relations to any great extent; but Simmons appears to be a living issue. And all because Simmons thought he was writing a confidential letter to Mr. Hayes in which, holding communion alone with the great mogul plum of the administration, he might venture to cool his inflamed imagination. This invited opposition, and he was defended because he was opposed—until now the row has reached proportions that even the third-term movement might envy. This is a result out of which even the children of Issachar could bring no good to Israel. Simmons is not a liver regulator.

Then there is the inter-oceanic canal business, which in some remote manner, threatens the dignity and independence of our own glorious republic. It is to be feared that we have not kept up with the progress of this danger, but our expectations have been none the less keen. The truth is, we have been engaged in watching the combat between the esteemed editor of the Augusta Chronicle and his staff correspondent which has been precipitated by the canal project. Ostensibly, this combat amounts to a defense of General Gordon on the part of the editor, and an attack upon him by the correspondent; but it is impossible to disguise the real nature of the conflict. It is really an international episode, and the fact that it is fought upon the open literary space that lies between the Augusta canal (which rages out of season) and the Potomac (which is by no means quiet to-night) is a mere incident that will not deceive the thoughtful observer. But apart from this, the statement that the canal across the isthmus would slowly but surely sap the foundations of the republic, was an interesting matter, and the methods by which the country was to be saved seemed to serve as a nucleus around which the children of Issachar might gather their wits, and finally tell us what Israel ought to do. Nevertheless, we have been disappointed. Our children of Issachar seem to be men who have little or no understanding of the times.

With the opening spring, the political season will open. With the music of the birds and the brass bands on Sundays will be heard the warble of the office-seeker and the sweet chirrupping of his friends, and the prospects are that Israel will be left a grass widow to pluck whatever fruit the tree of contingency may bear. There is no hint of practical legislation. The real needs of the country are forgotten or deliberately neglected. Questions of moment that might be made living issues in the approaching contest are ignored and personal interests and the interests of factions are made matters of paramount importance. Under these circumstances Israel would not object were congress to resolve itself into a national spelling bee, or into an institution for the reformation of brass bands; nor would there be any loud complaint from the public were the members of that body to organize themselves into a society for the prevention of canals under the lead of some republican Captain Kidd.

March Magazines.

The current number of the International Review is not as bulky as usual, but the timeliness, importance and interest of the six articles which make up the body of the magazine are more than an offset. The opening pages are given up to Dr. William A. Hammond, of New York, one of the most distinguished men in the medical profession, who discusses "The Treatment of the Insane." This article is worthy the attention of all who have any influence upon legislation, or who regard our lunatic asylums as great charities not to be given over to the management of ignorance or conceit. Dr Hammond, who has investigated the subject of which he treats as an expert, concludes that these institutions must be reformed—that the superintendents as they now exist must be abolished. He says that insanity is the manifestation of a diseased brain; not the disease itself, but a symptom; and he contends that the morbid condition which it represents is to be treated according to the same broad and general principles which are applicable to the management of other abnormal states. An insane asylum should therefore be regarded as a hospital for the reception and treatment of patients suffering from certain forms of brain disease; and it should be organized precisely after the same general plan that exists with other hospitals. Dr. Hammond truly says that while the superintendents have been striving to keep on the safe side of the politicians so as to retain their places, the young science of neurology has sprung up almost unnoticed by those who should have been first among its promoters. Under the title of "A Brake on the Machine," Mr. F. W. Whitridge, of New York, shows how voters are disfranchised in party or primary elections and conventions, and discusses the remedy. He writes from the standpoint of an independent republican, and he is of the opinion that the element known in New York as the "scratchers" will be sufficiently powerful to put a brake on the machine. M. Auguste Laugel, of Paris, contributes the first part of an essay on Chateaubriand, Mr. John T. Morse, jr., one of the editors, discusses in a most charming style "Charles Dickens's Letters;" Mr. John Jay, of New York, writes of the "Roman Catholic Question," and Mr. William Henry Frescott, of Washington, contributes an article on "The Administration of Our Foreign Affairs." Following this are the reviews of recent English books, and notes of contemporary literature.

The March number of Appleton's Journal opens with the first installment of a brilliant French novelette entitled "The Return of the Princess." There is a most interesting article on "Russian Nihilism;" a very striking satirical essay, under the title of "A Turkish Effendi on Christendom" and Islam;" a biographical essay on Theophile Gautier; and two papers, respectively designated "Flesh-Color" and "Life at High Pressure," which embody numerous anecdotes and some telling hits at social follies. The freshest feature of the number is a group of three poems, translated from the French poet Francois Coppee, by William Young, recently managing editor of the New York Sun, accompanied with an introductory note. These poems are intensely dramatic, and in their way very notable. One, called "The Benediction," made a great hit in France when it was first published. It describes a thrilling incident in the siege of Saragossa—of a priest who, with a fatal bullet in his breast, finished with his dying breath the benediction which closes the mass, with his murderers grouped before him. This poem is likely to become very popular with American readers. The editor discusses current topics and reviews the new books.

THE Springfield Republican quotes from the Charleston News and Courier a paragraph criticizing our characterization of Mr. Bayard's attack upon the legal tender quality of the greenback. At the risk of offending the Boston Advertiser, the Boston Journal, the Hartford Courant and other journals from which the News and Courier is in the habit of taking its editorial matter, we will say that the remarks of our Charleston contemporary represent the logic of the swill-tub.

THE republicans in the Maine house of representatives have almost unanimously rejected an order for an investigation of the recent attempt at bribery. Such an investigation might interfere with Blaine's presidential prospects, if he has any.

THE republicans say it is horrible to disfranchise a voter in South Carolina because he can't write his name; but it doesn't seem horrible in Massachusetts where a similar law is in force. The republicans need sympathy at one end of the line—we are too timid to say which.

MR. BLAINE should fire his gun-contract into the air and declare for Grant.

WHENEVER anybody comes to this country claiming to be an English lord, the patriotic editor of the New York World snatches down his stud-book, and if the man's pedigree isn't in it, he is remorselessly exposed. The able editor has just exposed a Canadian music teacher in California who didn't profess to be a lord. The editor of the World and Cyrus Field constitute a bulwark of defense for the simon pure English lords in this land of the home and free of the brave.

HAYDEN is to be tried again. What crimes have the members of the forthcoming jury committed?

AMPT still has his claws in John Sherman's Cincinnati agent. He is now engaged in convincing Mr. Halstead that the Germans are solidly for Grant. Ampt seems as difficult a man to manage as the staff correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the Augusta Chronicle.

SOME people regard Joaquin Miller as an anapest.

WITH Mr. Sala in the wilds of Texas, the duke of Argyle at home, and Eli Perkins still to hear from, the country ought to be at peace. But we regret to learn that a Massachusetts man has just kicked his wife to death.

A NEW YORK exchange exclaims: "Only six Buffalo bills considered in assembly yesterday!" The Texas Jacks seems to have no show at all.

A MAN who was thoughtful enough to call his book "The Statesman's Guide" has sold two million seven hundred thousand copies in America alone. Even the hotel cooks got copies.

ROBESON is the only navy revolver in the house.

THE Congressional Record is the only paper in the country that refers to W. A. Wheeler in a respectful tone of voice. The editor of the Record is demoralized.

REGULAR readers of the Washington Post are about convinced that Anthony Comstock is a fraud. We read the Post regularly.

JOHN KELLY slipped on a piece of democratic ice the other day and dislocated his shoulder.

IF you will observe, they are not called Arctic waves this season. At any rate the Buffalo papers call them snow-storms just as plain as the first settlers did.

BLAINE says that rather than eat the leak, he will nail a shingle over the cat-hole. Hence the lassitude of the Maine republicans in regard to the bribery investigation.

IN GENERAL.

—Blaine is making rapid inroads on John Sherman in Ohio.

—A man may smile and smile and still be willing to smile again.

—Grant has sailed for Vera Cruz. He will not touch Santa Cruz.

—The incipient moustache on the female lip is among the ills that flesh is hair to.

—Lydia Thompson having left the stage, the Syracuse Herald says she is living an attired life.

—Orville Grant's first choice is a good drink of old rye whisky, and his second choice is his brother Ulysses.

—Contracts will be let this week for building about a hundred miles of the Texas Pacific railway west of Weatherford.

—The Astors own 20,000 houses in New York, and that's why the city is not called Astorville.

—Mr. Henry James, jr., thinks that "in the field of letters Hawthorne is the most valuable example of the American genius."

—Twice did the honest watch dog bark, thrice the brindle cat did mew, two boots descending laid them stark, and they bade the world adieu.—Kansas City Times.

—The 40th anniversary of Queen Victoria's marriage was celebrated throughout England Tuesday last. She has now been a widow 18 years.

—She was my idyl while I wooed,
My idol when I won;
My ideal when, in after years,
Ways idle she had none.

—Alex. H. Stephens's latest notion is a gold four-dollar piece, to be called "stella." Imagine a man saying "I'll bet you a stella."

—The "Abbott kiss" in Romeo and Juliet hascreated a sensation. "It is," says the eastern press, "the most intensely passionate embrace ever witnessed on the stage."

—Chrystal sings: Try ever to make others glad and merry, and laugh and joke, nor care how dark the day; remembering, while you feel so bright and chery, that hearts of oak will never pine away.

—Young man, remember these things, while in the hight of single blessedness: Seven dollars a week with solitude will pan out better than ten dollars with twins.—Oswego Record.

—It is surprising that some of our enterprising dramatists have not constructed a scene in which a safe is hoisted into a fourth story window. It always draws a big audience.

—The national debt has been reduced down to almost two billions, and some day some philanthropist may haul out his wallet and knock the little balance sky-high.

—Talking about eating Juliet! When you see Mary Anderson come out on the Capulet balcony, her piece of chewing gum on the railing and reach for Romeo, you need eating real enough to erase a Harvard student.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Chicago has eight Reformed Episcopal churches and ten clergymen of that denomination. Christ church and St. Paul's, the two principal parishes, each own property worth from $75,000 to $100,000, and are free from debt.

—Webb C. Hayes, the son of President Hayes, is engaged in collecting historical data relative to the battle of Fort Stephenson, which took place on the 2d of August, 1813, on the site of Fremont, the president's present home.

—Those people who come to handle nitro glycerine as other men handle chunks of ice, go out in the morning some fine day and don't return to dinner. The stuff is a buzz saw which is always in motion, and there is no need in holding out a finger to see.

—New York World: Scene in New York. "Please, sir, give me a penny; my mother is starving and we have nothing to eat, and no money to get food!" "Can't do it, little girl; I'm on my way to subscribe to the Irish relief fund, and must not be bothered!"

—A striking evidence of the return of better times to this country is found in the fact that the number of immigrants who arrive at the port of New York for the year which ended January 31, 1880, was greater by over 60,000 than during the previous year.

—Cardinal Manning's brother, whose death has just been announced, was a man of cultivated taste and a staunch Protestant, so much so that he had provided the money to build a Protestant church. He and his brother, the cardinal, had not spoken for many years.

—The most notable characteristic of King Alfonso, of Spain, is his extreme good nature. There does not seem to be a drop of gall in his composition. Left to himself he is a light-hearted, emotional young gentleman, with a keen appetite for pleasure and a very remarkable frankness of speech. His mind is that of a lively, intelligent woman.

—Washington Territory has selected Thomas T. Manor and Thomas Brents as delegates to the Chicago convention. They are both reported to be for Blaine, which makes the slate up to date stand: Grant—Pennsylvania, 58; District of Columbia, 1. Blaine—District of Columbia, 1; Washington Territory, 2. Sherman—North Carolina, 4.

—On Saturday the will of the late Mr. Borie was put to probate in Philadelphia and a codicil, hitherto unpublished, was found attached to it in these words: "To General O. E. Babcock, $1,200 per annum until that sum shall have reached the sum of $5,000, including $1,000 I have paid him in the year 1876, and deducting such other amounts as I may hereafter pay him prior to my decease."

—The Emperor William, feeling the weight of his years, extremely dislikes to have his son, the crown prince, leave him even for short journeys. His majesty, who has hitherto borne the fatigues of the court season remarkably well, astonishes everybody by his freshness and vigor. He is said to be far from pleased at the early close of this year's festivities, which terminated rather prematurely, owing to the speedy commencement of Lent.

—He had been sick in bed for a week with a mild attack of rheumatism. He attributed it all to the open winter, and complained bitterly of the want of good cold weather. On Monday when he was told that the mercury indicated 30 degrees he was disconsolate. On Tuesday his daughter awoke him from his morning nap by telling him that the mercury touched zero. The rheumatism disappeared, he jumped from his bed and was cured. He is in the ice business.—Ex.

—In Paris the pretty "ribbon" dance has been introduced for the amusement of children at parties. Eight long ribbons of different colors are attached to a ring in the ceiling. Four boys and four girls each dressed to match his own ribbon, hold the ends of these. By the movements of the dance the ribbons are woven together in a dexterous manner. Then, by another series of pretty motions, they are separated again, and the players brought back to position. The graceful measures are pleasing to the children and the effect of the bright colors very picturesque.

—Mr. Mackay, of California, who gave $10,000 to the Irish famine fund, is in the habit of lavish benevolence. He was in Europe a few years since and met an American manager who had taken a band of singers over there, where he failed and found himself in debt and distress. Mr. Mackay ascertained the amount of his losses and gave him a check for $15,000. He made the acquaintance of the surgeon on the steamer going over, and, learning his discontent with his situation, sent him, on landing, a check-book with a credit of $5,000, enabling him to establish a practice more to his liking. In his early California days he said his greatest ambition was to accumulate $25,000 and make "his dear Irish mother comfortable." He is only 45.

The Tax on Knowledge.

Augusta Evening News.

Whatever adds to the cost of reading matter is a burden on the entire public, and one which is felt in every house. All men outside of the paper-makers should demand free importation for printing paper.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The paper manufacturers allege that they have to put up the price of paper because of the burdensome duty they have to pay on chemicals. This is a very strong reason why they should immediately join the movement to have the duty abolished. Out of their own mouths they are condemned.

New Orleans Democrat.

Our representatives in congress should not hesitate to give their earnest and enthusiastic support to the law which has been introduced by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, and which is now before the ways and means committee of the house, for it is a measure that will greatly redound to the benefit of the people of the whole country, who are at the mercy of a conscienceless set of monopolists.

Memphis Appeal.

We agree with THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION that the southern press and people should urge upon their members of congress the removal of the duties upon print-paper and upon the chemicals used in paper-making. There should be no compromise with the monopolists. They have been protected so long that the last one of the paper-makers' association has become strong enough to stand alone, and the whole lot should now be made to compete even-handed with the world. They can do it, and still make good profits. Cheaper paper can be made in this country than in any other under the sun, and congress should not hesitate even for a day to remove the "tax on knowledge."

Newnan Herald.

A bill has been introduced into the lower house of congress for the reduction of the tariff on printing paper from 20 to 5 per cent. ad valorem. This is a very important bill and much concerns the people. The rapidly increasing advance in the price of paper, brought about by a combination of the paper manufacturers in this country, will soon increase the cost of the poor man's newspaper and school books to such an extent as to make the tax on those articles an insufferable burden upon the people of the United States. Let the bill pass and become a law at once. Our immediate representative, Colonel Persons, should give it his undivided attention and support.

Montgomery Advertiser

There is a boom in paper. Unfortunately, however, it does not extend to newspapers. As to this unfortunate class of papers, the boom is, to use a homely phrase, "over the left." Paper manufacturers seem to have cornered on publishers. At all events the fact is a stern reality that paper has recently advanced fully 40 per cent, and the prospect is, so we are told, that it will leap to a still higher height. The great question among publishers of newspapers throughout the country now is, what shall we do? Some are contracting the size of their sheets, some are proposing to increase their prices, and some already have lopped off their supplements. All agree that some way of relief must be found.

Railroads in Asia Minor.

Boston Journal.

It is an odd and suggestive illustration of the daring and restlessness of modern enterprise that a company should be incorporated under our state laws and organized in this city, with a view to constructing a railroad through Palestine. But neither this road nor the "Euphrates valley railway," with which it is designed to connect, exhausts the railroad projects in Asia Minor. A scheme is under contemplation which combines political and commercial considerations in a marked degree, and aims to give England entire control of Asia Minor, and to enable her to check Russian encroachments. The proposition is that England should acquire possession either of Messina or Alexandretta, Turkish ports lying on either side of the gulf of Iskanderoon, and within easy reach of Cyprus. Starting from this port, it is proposed that a railway be constructed, curving around the head of the gulf and extending north-eastward to Adana, 81 miles distant. Thence the projected route, passing along the southern slope of the Taurus mountains, traverses 100 miles of wooded country to Marash, and thence runs almost due east 150 miles to the river Euphrates, crossing a rugged and broken region. The line passes the Euphrates a little beyond Tzemdah, and reaches Diarbekir, an ancient and important commercial town, 28 miles distant, on the head waters of the Tigris. This would be the terminus, but branches might be extended to Erzeroum, to Mosul, or in other directions. The engineering difficulties in the way of the construction of such route are not very serious, and the commercial advantages would be very considerable. A political motive would be found in the command which the railway would give over the Euphrates valley and over Russia's Armenian frontier.

Important to Commissioner Pastime.

Chicago Times.

Georgia papers inform their readers that two negroes have been fined $100 each, in Morgan county, in that state, for enticing colored men to emigrate to Mississippi. It seems that it is a crime in Georgia to entice men to emigrate to another state. Now, this state has appointed an immigration commissioner, and made it his business to entice people to emigrate from other states to Georgia. If it is presumable that this functionary has agents in some of the northern states engaged in the enticing business. Wouldn't it be a good plan to arrest those agents, and the commissioner, too, if he can be found outside of Georgia, and fine them $100 each? Or wouldn't it be a better plan for the Georgia negroes to appeal their case, and obtain a judicial determination of the question whether or not the law making it a criminal offense to entice people to emigrate is constitutional? It is at least well that people who think of emigrating to Georgia should know that that state has such a law. It is well, too, that they should know whether, in case they should emigrate to Georgia, they would find a law making it a criminal offense for them ever to emigrate from Georgia. They might find such a law inconvenient.

A Brave Young Woman.

Springfield Republican.

All honor to the young woman who committed her remains to cremation at Washington, Pa., the other day. She should take her place with the women who first went upon the dramatic stage, who first preached, and who first cast a vote, and with the man who first carried an umbrella amid a hooting crowd. We are constantly in need of acts of personal courage of this kind to oppose the tyranny of custom and fashion, often brutal, expensive and oppressive. The fashion of wearing mourning, of funeral pageants and wakes, and of attaching any burdens of bereavement beyond those rites dictated by simple respect, tenderness and consolation, is most onerous, and is often followed under circumstances which render it most reprehensible. The sanitary soundness of cremation will give it a high place in the mortuary rites of the future and as facilities for conducting the process are multiplied, it is likely to come into wider use.

He has Unprogressive Views.

Vicksburg Herald.

As the organ of the university of Mississippi, we feel called upon to express our dissatisfaction at the action of some of the students in inviting Gen. Toombs to address them during commencement. Toombs is now 71 years old, and he has spent 100 years of that time in politics. He is an old school, fire eating, section against section politician. The young gentlemen of Oxford, perhaps, have an idea that he can address them without touching on political subjects. As aged as the gentleman is, he has never learned how to make such an address. He was proud to tell the people very recently his "views," and he has a full supply, but as they are not the "views" of progress or the ones with which our youth should be impressed, the organ of the university is very sorry the invitation was sent.

And a Third Term Might be Even Worse.

Monroe Democrat.

During the administration of Grant, whose constitutional advisors and boson companions were parasites feeding on the life-blood of the nation, the ship money, the gold conspiracy, was in the interest of speculators, jobbers and corruptionists. The purse strings of the national treasury were open at all times and for all purposes, to all such as shepherd, Babcock, Belknap, Corbin, Robeson and other statesmen of this school, whose patriotism was commensurate only with their capacity for greed—the mention of whose names is sufficient to blush the cheek of any American freeman.

Time to Unmask.

Galveston News.

No prominent man who has any prospect of the presidency, as the possible candidate of any party, should be allowed to remain in either accidental or organized mystery as to his views or his position on any important question of the day. It is a burning insult to the people to tell them, in effect, that they are expected, as adherents of this or that party, to vote without thought or question for this or that ticket. They can not exercise intelligently as voters the functions of self-government without knowing precisely for what they are voting as well as for whom they are voting.

The Road to Office.

Chicago Tribune.

John Smith, being a candidate for general appraiser of merchandise at New York, beginning March 5, 1881, has filed caveats for lives of Grant, Blaine, Washburne, Sherman, Edmunds, Tilden, Seymour, Hendricks, Thurman, Bill Morrison, Dark Horse, Yaller Dog, and the Great Unknown. But he has not filed a caveat for the life of R. B. Hayes, because he believes such a proceeding would be entirely unnecessary.

At a Tender Age.

Baltimore American.

—He had been sick in bed for a week with a mild attack of rheumatism. He attributed it all to the open winter, and complained bitterly of the want of good cold weather. On Monday when he was told that the mercury indicated 30 degrees he was disconsolate. On Tuesday his daughter awoke him from his morning nap by telling him that the mercury touched zero. The rheumatism disappeared, he jumped from his bed and was cured. He is in the ice business.—Ex.

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Robodies from the South.

New York Times.

Politicians are apt to say that this is the day of small men; and this complaint was probably made when the senate contained the greatest of American statesmen. But there certainly never was a time when there were so many insignificant men in congress as now. And the weakness of the senate is exhibited in its array of undignified nobodies from the south.

The Name of the Power Wanted.

Monroe Advertiser.

Judge Hiram Warner dissented from the opinion of Judges Speer, Bleckley and Jackson in the Cox case and ordered the prisoner a new trial. He closed by saying: "No power on earth could extort from him a different opinion." Now, the question is, what power on earth does the old gentleman expect will try to extort a different opinion from him?

Secret of Sala's Love of New Orleans.

Buffalo Express.

Mr. G. A. Sala writes of and from New Orleans: "To me it is the most interesting city that I have yet set eyes upon in this vast continent—more interesting than Philadelphia, more interesting than Quebec." George Augustus has evidently found a man who can mix drinks to suit him.

Heir of the "Boom."

Baltimore Gazette.

Hon. E. B. Washburne is said to be the "dark horse" in the republican presidential camp. His prompt declination in favor of Grant has earned him the title to the succession in case the "boom" should fail.

The Southern Rumble.

New York Tribune.

The sound of the Blaine boom is heard from every northern and western state, and there is a low rumble from the south which foreshadows a surprising demonstration from that quarter next.

Coming Back Slowly and Sadly.

Washington Post.

Slowly and sadly the exodusting negroes, or such of them as can pay their way, are getting back to North Carolina. They have seen enough of radical benevolence to last them for some years.

Fate.

Mobile Register.

Blaine may boom and Sherman may shuffle but the third term is written in the book of fate and cannot be erased.

Too Big for the Country.

New Orleans Times.

The Shermans begin to think that they run congress and the entire country.

What an Independent Paper has to Say about It.

We do not think the history of medical treatment has ever shown anything to equal the growth of the Holman Liver Pad. At first the Pad was laughed at, and its pretensions derided by men who should have known n that the simplest inventions are the most important, and that because the truth has laid hid for eighteen centuries it is no less truth. The Holman Pad has been tried by over 1,000,000 patients, and its success has been simply phenomenal. There are 500 to-day being used in Atlanta and we have yet to hear of the first one that has failed to give satisfaction. We heard two of our most prominent citizens who have been using the Pad for several weeks discussing its work, on yesterday, and we say truly that if their comments could be published in the Gazette this morning, it would result in 1,000 being ordered in less than a week. We have repeatedly heard those who had used them discuss their merits, and we feel safe in recommending them to our readers as the most powerful remedial agent that is known to modern medicine. Give them a trial, and if they don't do what is claimed we will pay the damages.—Atlanta Sunday Gazette.

Call in on Smyth & Co., 57 Whitehall street, Atlanta, and 100 Broughton street, Savannah, Ga., and procure a Liver and Stomach Pad. Price, $2, $3 and $5. Infant Pads, $1.50. Mailed on receipt of price.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all all the year's sickness.—Post.

An Important Personal Item.

Charles S. Prentice, of Toledo, O., went to Paris, and thence to England to be treated for Bright's disease, and after the best physicians of both countries had done what they could for him, gave up in despair and returned to America to die. Here he received further treatment from other skilful physicians without benefit, and while "listlessly lingering in pain and anguish," as he says, heard of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, took it, and was completely cured in a few weeks. He gives circumstantials detail of his painful experience and astonishing cure, in a long letter to H. H. Warner & Co., which will be forwarded on application.

658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 3dp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRS. WARNOCK & DELBRIDGE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office, Room No. 2, in J. T. Grant's Building, over Austell & Mangum, Broad street, cor. Marietta.
Special attention given to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and Children. by J. T. Warnock. 000 feb18—d6m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE COPARTNERship existing between L. B. Snead, G. S. Snead and W. C. Snead, under the firm name of Snead & Co., has this day been dissolved, W. C. Snead retiring, with the Newnan house, and L. B. & G. S. Snead continuing the business at Athens and Madison, Ga.

L. B. SNEAD,
G. S. SNEAD,
W. C. SNEAD.

February 5, 1880—222 feb11 d2aw2w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. E. MOUNTCASTLE,
WHOLESALE
Grain & Produce Dealer & Commission Merchant,
14 Broad and 16 Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. W. G. McGAUGHEY, Manager COMMISSION DEPARTMENT. Liberal advancements made on all consignments, except for shable goods. References—Adai Bro., and W. M. & R. J. Lowry. 50 feb5—d2w top 6th col 7th col 2dp

JEWELRY AUCTION.

First-class Jewelry Store.
$20,000 STOCK
Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.
—AT—
AUCTION!
NIGHTLY AT 7 O'CLOCK.
By W. C. MORRIS & CO. D. P. ELLIS, Auct'r.
Goods open for inspection daily and at private sale. ALL GOODS WARRANTED. Ladies specially invited. Call and examine at 21 Marietta street. 347 feb16—dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Saturday, February 21st
TWO PERFORMANCES.
NIGHT PERFORMANCE AT.....8 O'CLOCK
MATINEE AT.....3 O'CLOCK
The Juvenile Pinafore Troupe
OF ATLANTA.
The Finest Juvenile Troupe in America.
NEW COSTUMES! NEW SCENERY!
Master Andrew Anderson as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.
Master Andrew Hansell as.....Ralph Rackstraw
Master Sam Granling as.....Dick Dead Eye
Master Eugene Mitchell as.....Boatswain
Miss Jessie Mims as.....Josephine
Miss Annie White as.....Little Buttercup
Miss Iama Dooley as Hebe, 1st Cousin to Sir Joseph
Sisters, Cousins, Aunts, Marines, Sailors, etc., by the Troupe.
Miss KATIE McCANDLESS...Instructor & Pianist
Mr. C. A. CAPWELL.....Musical Director
Admission to Night Performance.....50 cents
Gallery.....25 cents
Reserved Seats without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's.
Matinee Prices, 50 and 25 cents.
000 feb19—d4t

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS
INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN., JANUARY 1, 1880.

ASSETS.	
Real estate	$ 735,911 87
Cash on hand and in bank	354,855 01
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate	2,015,822 91
Interest on loans accrued but not due	51,015 37
Loans on collateral security	3,300 00
Deferred Life premiums	49,329 41
Premiums due and unreported on Life policies	34,122 75
United States government bonds	277,150 00
State, county, and municipal bonds	318,380 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	409,350 00
Bank stocks	60,662 50
Hartford City Gas Light Co. stock	18,000 00
Adams Express Co. stock	52,500 00
Total Assets	$4,955,990 42

LIABILITIES.	
Reserve, four per cent, Life Depart'm't	$3,192,438 80
Reserve for re-insurance, Accident department	268,694 66
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	198,406 00
Total liabilities	$3,659,539 46
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,296,450 96

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1879

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in 1879	1 711
Whole number of Life Policies in force	11,352
Amount Life Insurance in force	$18,182,132.00
Total claims paid in Life Department	$1,395,517.92

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1879	54,540
Cash Premiums received for same	$992,033.90
Gain in Policies over 1878	11,422
Gain in Premiums over 1878	$216,451 39

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1880—115th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS OUTSIDE the UNITED STATES, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise are SWINDLERS.

193 feb10—d&wiw

LAW CARDS.

JAMES G. ZACHRY,
(Late of Georgia.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WASHINGTON, D. C.

References—Senator John B. Gordon, Judge O. A. Lochrane. 37 feb6—dim

G. T. BARTLETT, of Monticello. C. L. BARTLETT, of Macon, Ga.

G. T. & C. L. BARTLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Practice in Macon and Ocmulgee Circuits and U. S. Courts, in civil business only. 231 fe9 12 d1m

WM. T. TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY.
Collections and Commercial Law
EXCLUSIVELY.
7½ CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.
Collections made throughout the State. 28 jan13—d6mo top col

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON
CANDLER & THOMSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ROOM No. 3 BROWN BLOCK,
Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House. 575 nov22—d9m

E. N. BROYLES. ALEX. R. JONES.
BROYLES & JONES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad streets,
ATLANTA, GA.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. 378 dec16—dtf

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.
J. B. ESTES & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EATONTON, GEORGIA
449 sep27 d6m

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
HILLYER & HARRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 83 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

NO. MILLEDGE. WM. A. HAYGOOD
MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
560 aug 179 dly

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

THE CINCINNATI PACKING CO.
QUEEN OF THE WEST
EXTRA SUGAR CURED
HAMS
CINCINNATI
OHIO
THE
Cincinnati Packing Co.
PACKERS OF
PORK, LARD
AND
QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
537 nov20—d3m

TO EVERYBODY
Who is Desirous of Obtaining the Most for their MONEY!

We respectfully call the attention of the public to our fresh and elegant invoices of

SILVER PLATED WARE,
(Meriden Britannia Co.'s Manf'r.)
Roger Bros. A 1 Triple Plated Knives $4.50 and $5 per doz.
Rolled Plate Jewelry,
Roger Bros. A 1 Cutlery,
Fancy Cabinets and Easels,
Swiss Hand Carved Work,
Brackets, Wall Pockets and Hat Racks, Japanese Goods,
Pocket Books, Chamber Sets, Willow Ware, Etc., Etc.
Chamber Sets, 3 pieces, only $2.25 per Set!

A 1 Knives have recently advanced 75 cents per dozen, but owing to our having a large stock, bought before the rise, we still offer them at old prices.

LaBOITEAUX & POOR,
12 West Mitchell Street, near Whitehall.
327 jan17—d1y

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHEDULE
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 29 1880.
Commencing Sunday next, February 1st, 1880.
A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIN will be run over this Road as follows:

Leave Covington	8 00 a m
Leave Conyers	8 30 a m
Leave Lithonia	8 46 a m
Leave Stone Mountain	9 05 a m
Leave Clarkston	9 20 a m
Leave Decatur	9 31 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 00 a m
Leave Atlanta	1 30 p m
Leave Decatur	1 51 p m
Leave Clarkston	2 01 p m
Leave Stone Mountain	2 16 p m
Leave Lithonia	2 34 p m
Leave Conyers	2 48 p m
Arrive Covington	3 16 p m

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Passenger Depot, Decatur, Georgia.
Trains leave Atlanta, Lithonia, Conyers and Covington, having contracts with the road will copy. 624 jan30—dtf

BEST JOHN RUSSELL & CO. CUTLERY
GREEN RIVER WORKS.
211 jan17—d3m 2taw sat wed

SOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—All real politicians go armed.

—Mr. M. Jossey, of Sumter county, died recently.

—Mr. Simeon Walker, an old citizen of Columbus, is dead.

—Savannah has a well developed case of infanticide, colored.

—Henry Taylor, colored, janitor of the court-house at Columbus, is dead.

—America is still inquiring for the railroad commission.

—Some people think there is too much notoriety in politics.

—Mr. Elam Christian, of the Sparta Times and Planter, was in the city yesterday.

—A man who went to Texas seven years ago has returned to Georgia to get a drink of water.

—Pleasant Stovall is a good-natured boy, but he sometimes gets furious enough to hit the staff correspondent a diff.

—The college girls all over the state are in ecstatics because the crop of green plums and salt promises to be so large.

—The railroad boom is probably a very big thing for Georgia; but the people want cheap freights and no local discriminations.

—Why are the Georgia papers so backward in coming forward in regard to the duty on printing paper? There is scarcely a newspaper in the state that doesn't use at least fifty pounds of printing paper a week. A tax of twenty per centum upon this amounts to something. Each paper should endeavor to make an impression upon its immediate congressional representative.

—The Advertiser says that Mr. Thomas Battle, who is ninety-four years of age, and the oldest citizen of Monroe county, was in Forsyth last week and sold twenty-seven bales of cotton. He is vigorous and energetic still, and says he can now excel most of the young men in managing a farm and making crops. Notwithstanding his advanced age he attends to his business matters carefully and with precision, and bids fair to live many years more.

—Mr. Charles E. Ryan, a well-known citizen of Savannah, died on the 13th at Hawkinsville. Mr. Ryan had a very large circle of acquaintances in Georgia, and his death will be sincerely regretted. He was one of the most genial and companionable of men He has held many positions of responsibility and honor. At one time he was secretary of the executive department under Governor McDonald, and later was postmaster at Savannah. At the time of his death he was associated with the well-known firm of Claghorn & Cunningham, of Savannah.

—The Columbus Times says that Mr. and Mrs. M. Joseph, of that city, have returned from New Orleans, bringing with them the youngest of General Hood's children, which they have adopted as their own. This would seem to indicate a change of plan on the part of those having the care of the orphans. The Times adds: "This little cherub could not have been more fortunate than to fall into the hands of Mrs. Joseph, who will give it all the tender care and love that would be possible from any one. It is a sweet little girl named Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph are to be commended for the noble act, and we take pleasure in christening her Annie Hood Joseph."

—The Augusta Chronicle learns that the demand for fertilizers this season is greater than ever before. The Georgia chemical works now have orders for 2,000 tons acid phosphate, but can furnish not more than one-half of that amount. The total products of the works for the season will be 7,000 tons of superphosphate and 4,000 tons of acid phosphate—11,000 in all. Next season the company expects to make 15,000 tons. The fertilizers made at the works are sold in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and an order from Mississippi was recently filled. The company have a demand for all they can manufacture and much more besides.

—Forsyth Advertiser: If it is true, as we hear it is rumored, that some young boys set fire to the out building and fencing on the college campus, it is exceedingly unfortunate. Perhaps the act was committed in a spirit of mischief, and doubtless the boys laughed and enjoyed the fun. The penalty is confinement in the pen tentiary and that will not be very funny

—Forsyth Advertiser: Because a man hails from Kentucky, it does not follow that he can out-trade everybody. He traded mules with a Monroe county darkey, and the negro elected him by a large majority. The mule for which the gentleman from Kentucky traded can't see any to brag about, but the gentleman aforesaid can see more meanness in a nigger than he could ever see before.

—Correspondence Rome Courier: Will THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION please inform its readers that a railroad is now being built from Rome to Chattanooga; and that Rome's bona fide cotton receipts are now over 75,000 bales, with a prospect of at least 15,000 more before the 1st of September? I think it ought to do so when it has hundreds of subscribers in the city, of whom I am one.

—Newnan Herald: Miss Ida Word who we reported in our last as having been dangerously burned from falling into the fire several days previous, died Wednesday night, 11th inst., when death relieved the unfortunate young lady from her intense suffering. She sleeps quietly now in her grave, after a life of much affliction from her earliest years, and the circumstances attending her sad death excite the heartfelt sympathies of the whole community in behalf of her widowed mother and the bereaved family.

—Savannah Recorder: Savannah, Ga., February 12, 1880.—Major R. M. Orme—Dear Sir: In the Recorder of the 9th inst. appeared an article headed, "Ben Wade," in which, in my judgment, you unwarrantably assail the dead patriot and statesman whose memory is dear to me if not to others in Georgia, and I deem it a duty I owe to truth and justice to make some reply to your animadversions upon his character. Referring to the statement of Senator Wade that he would refuse to arrest and return to his master, under the fugitive slave law, a negro running away from slavery, you say: "The above is characteristic of such men as Wade and those who thought like him," and that "Mr. Wade was a bitter partisan and hater of the south." Let me say to you that Senator Wade did not hate the white people of the south, but with hundreds and thousands of others at the north as well as at the south, he hated the accursed institution of slavery. For many years of his great and useful life, he had made it a study and understood it thoroughly, and the dangers with which its continued existence menaced the country. He denounced slavery as a crime, when from thousands of pulpits it was declared to be a divine institution. Impressed with the truth of his convictions he supported them with the earnestness born of sincerity. He was unwilling to sanction any measure that smacked of compromise in which his supporters, He hated the fugitive slave law, that made northern freemen the partners of southern blood-hounds that called it a crime to give a cup of cold water or a crust of bread to a human being endeavoring to regain his birthrigh of freedom. He was unsparing in his denunciations of the men of the north who made themselves the willing tools of southern masters. But party conflicts failed to tinge his personal relations with bitterness, and no northern man stood higher in the respect and admiration of his southern associates. His record has passed into history. When the prejudice and misrepresentation of the present shall yield to the truth and reason of the future, he will receive full justice at the hands of the impartial historian. For myself, I thank God that he gave to the world Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, and I am proud of the sturdy blows he struck at the greatest of all crimes—slavery. Very respectfully, EDWARD C WADE.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five a six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

Nerve.

It is a great thing to have what is called nerve, and nothing contributes more to the power of physical control thus named than Warner's Safe Nervine. It also relieves all kinds of pain, and cures headache and neuralgia.

658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 2dp

TOUCHSTONES.

The following are the latest items of the year's history:

LONDON, February 12.—The duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to the lord mayor of London acknowledging the receipt of £2,000, says: The danger of famine appears to be over. If the charity of the public continues to be exercised no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for the lack of food, but the committee, in order to bring their labors to a successful close, must expend over £40,000 per week for six weeks more.

The same correspondent says he is able to state on the highest authority that there is no truth in the persistent reports that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given £500,000 for the relief of Irish distress.

At Saturday's meeting of the Dublin mansion house relief committee it was announced that the total subscription to the committee fund now reaches £63,000, and that the total number of grants is 28,700. Thanks of the committee were voted to James Gordon Bennett for his munificent subscription, and also to the New York relief committee and to Richard O'Gorman, of New York.

A Dublin correspondent of the Times confirms the report that no fears are now felt that anybody will die in Ireland of starvation, but he says there are some very sad exceptions to the general improvement noted, and that severe distress is felt in many places. There is considerable suffering among the small farmers in Ulster who are too proud to complain. The fever has appeared in some districts in the south. In Tipperary and west Cork, in consequence of destitution, relief has been given, but it has come late, and is not of the kind suited to sufferers.

In the house of commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the government would make an advance for Ireland of £750.000 instead of £500,000, as was originally intended.

In the house of commons to-day Mr. Edd Clarke, newly elected member from Southwark, took his seat and received a great ovation from the conservatives. Upon a motion to go into a committee on the Irish relief bill Mr. Synan, member for the county of Limerick, moved an amendment objecting to the use of the church surplus fund. Mr. O'Connor Power, home rule, seconded the amendment. Mr. Rylands, liberal, considered that no sufficient reason had been given for the application of a portion of the church fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland. Messrs. Harman, home rule, and Starnsfield, radical, continued the debate. Mr. Lowther, chief secretary for Ireland, defended the bill. Sir Stafford Northcote said the main object of the bill was to encourage the landlords to give employment to the tenants. After several Irish members had spoken amendment was rejected by a vote of 126 to 34.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that serious complications have arisen between England and Persia, touching Herat. The negotiations have not been completely suspended, but have failed for the moment.

Experts estimate the losses of farmers in the united kingdom during 1879 at from one hundred million to one hundred and fifty million pounds.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The Times, in a leading editorial this morning on the Southwark election, concludes as follows: "If constituencies like that of Southwark declare their confidance in the Beaconsfield government it is because they believe that the acts of the ministry have been unfairly judged and that their motives have never received a generous construction and that the determination which has been avowed of making their ejection from power a paramount object has often been pursued with little regard for the interest of the state.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 16 —A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Reuters telegraph company, says: It is stated on good authority that no measures for the reorganization of a political administration are to be expected on the 25th anniversary of the czar's accession to the throne. All rumors relative to the contemplated new financial measures, are declared in well informed circles to be unfounded.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16.—At a meeting of the English residents here it was unanimously resolved to present a congratulatory address to the czar on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension to the throne. The Vedornoste declares that the idea of the Persian occupation of Herat under British guidance cannot be entertained.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 16.—The will of M. Raspael leaves the bulk of his fortune of two millions of francs to the Paris municipality on the condition that it be employed in loans to workingmen's societies.

ITALY.

ROME, February 16.—The Official Gazette announces the appointment of twenty six new senators. The appointments were made to further the abolition of the grist tax which was apposed by a majority of the senate.

A Dead Soldier.

A member of company E of the Fifth artillery died Saturday morning last at McPherson barracks in this city and was buried Sunday in the national cemetery at Marietta. The deceased was the company clerk of battery E, and was one of the most papular members of the command now stationed at the garrison. From what we can learn he was a man of fine education and was a civil engineer by profession.

A member of his company informs us th at he had a conversation with the deceased only a few days since, in which he gave a few facts relative to his life. He was from the upper part of the state of Pennsylvania, where his father now lives with all the comforts of life at his door. Some years since the deceased joined the expedition gotten up by the Carroll brothers and went to Brazil, where he obtained work as civil engineer of a railroad, which was built under contract by the Carroll brothers.

Upon finishing the work, he came to Savannah, working his way on board of a ship in lieu of paying fare, which was impossible with him, as he was without friends and preferred being in that condition rather than corresponding with his father.

He reached Savannah without money and without friends. From that city he made his way to Atlanta, where he enlisted. The deceased became an inmate of the hospital about ten days since, suffering with a sprained ankle.

While under the roof of that building he was attacked with an excessive bleeding of the lungs, which was the cause of his death, which occured, as before stated, yesterday morning last. The remains were followed to the train by the entire command, headed by the superb band of the Fifth artillery. While on the way to the train the procession halted for a few moments at church, where the burial services were conducted. An escort of a half dozen men accompanied the remains to Marietta, where they were laid away in the home of the dead.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 16, 1880.

J T Duncan, Griffin; Joe Hull, Savannah; Chas W Van Vleck, Cincinnati; H A Mason, Richmond, Va; Samuel Strauss, N Y; Chas S Norris, Baltimore; T W Collier, Cincinnati; C F Miller, Charleston; H Barnum and wife, G Woodruff and wife, Rockford, Ill; Mrs R C Cone, St Louis; C Y Richardson, Charleston; R H Buckley, Cincinnati; H B Chevalier, N Y; R W Norris, jr, Baltimore; L Peyton, Va; T S Baird, Boston; S F Osborne, Wilmington, Delaware; Jesse S Taylor, Va; Jno P McNeir, Baltimore; W W Hladmas, Douglasville, Ga; Wm B Crouch, Baltimore; W B Wynn, Washington, Ga; A J Clarke and wife, Boston; J A Rice and wife, Macon, Ga; Geo H Patrick, Moutgomery, Ala; H T Earnest, P P C co; F D Dismuke, Griffin; Chas A Conklin, Baltimore; R M Buford, Washington; Ariel Meinwath, Boston; W H Douglass, N Y; C L Patton, H Gorsuch, Baltimore; Seaton Grantland, Griffin; Sam Cowin, A G Sherman, N Y; Adolph Brandt, Augusta; Milton Nobles, Misses Fanny Lewis Burt, Josie Langley, Alice Baldwin, Grace Page, M B Curtis, Burton Adams, Edwin L Mortimer, Thos E Jackson, Jos W Gardiner, John H Reedy, Rodney's Wives, Max Fehrman, W C Anderson, Milton Nobles combination; R H Moormaugh, St Louis; Lewis Leneau, Ga; C H C Willingham Cartersville; H D Mc Milloch, wife and child, Hillsboro; John R Liresay, Noriolk, Va, Jos Boxbaum, Philadelphia; Geo B Prescott, N Y; E P Goodyear, Brunswick, Ga; E A Hegle, S G otey, Augusta; L J Rosenthal, C H Scoville, S N Y; W H Bishop, St Louis; T E Walker, Ga; S W Lambeth, Philadelphia; A Misebell, N Y; Thos Fletcher, Little Rock, Ark; R W Murphy, Cartersville; Jno Field, Kansas City; J D Boyd, Griffin; W Y Chipman, J P Timberlake, Philadelphia; C S L Owens, Geo C Strong, J Stein, N Y; M Goldsmith, Philadelphia; C S Smith, Chicago; J G Holmes, Jr, Baltimore; W Morrison, Manager, Abbott opera co; Mrs S Y Sage, Ga; Jas L Bennington, W B Hemington Madison; J W Cramer, J R Rodham, Social Circle; S H Richardson, Baltimore; H B Henner, Washington, Ga; T A Barnes, Senoia; George J Jones, Griffin.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 16, 1880.

Thos Nicole, Ala; J M Parsons, New Brunswick, N J; J W Harrison, Richmond, Va; O Meyer, Dawsie, Ky; J Harding, Chicago; J Monroe Ogden, Macon; H R Rocke, Charleston; N H Smith Gainesville; J H Rodger, Union, S C; C Yingling, J H Hughes, N Y; Joseph Murphy and wife, Miss N L Young, Miss E A Paman, N Y; Sandie Henry Miss Davis, John J Murphy, Alex Martin, Miss Sadie Dickson, N Y; S F Kiser Covington; A O Sessions, Macon; Henry Bradford, N Y; Edgar Reed, Chicago; Frank Hamilton, Nashville and wife; Saunders, W Strong and wife, Harry Lee, H C Gow, McAlister co; John S Wyly, Columbus; S B Chesley, N Y; H McGhee, Ala; A J Kirby, Rochester, N Y; C B Rustis, Mobile; R C Powers, Aiken, S C; Mrs R S Cox, Lockhart, S C; Miss Mamie Lucas; W J Winn, Augusta; J Tooke, Augusta; C G Gunnels, Ga; A J Cohen, Augusta; W J Marable, Chattanooga; W S Baker, Gallatin, Tenn; W M Carr, Bowling Green, Ky; J T Lane, Athens; J A Lane, Rome; Miss Hill, Rome; Miss Penn; W H Holland, Baltimore; J H Maxwell, N Y; A McAlister, Penn; J S Burke, Rome; White lock, wife and son, Philadelphia; A E Nowell, Athens; Dan Callahan, Pensacola, Fla; James T Matthews, Macon; J F Doughtie; Louisville; J J White, Milner, Ga; A E Hill, Macon; J L Kirby, W P Kirby, Cleveland, Tenn; J M Thompson; J A Pattillo, Buford, Ga; George Richardson, Philadelphia; E B Stahlman and wife, Louisville; Mrs B Chamberlain, Nashville; Dr J W Carr, W S Shumate, Emory College; W H Condor, Ga; F L Marr, Macon; W J Bennett, Boston; J J Thrasher, Toccoa; Virgil Powers, Macon; H F Hoke, Ga; Thomas J Cruesbank, Knoxville; Chas B McLean and wife, Boston; Chas M Belmode, Atlanta; Mrs P W Lewis, Charleston; H M Fairfax, Ga; W P Barker, Rutledge, Ga; E S King, Washington; H L John son, Palmetto.

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST

I BUY AND SELL

ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS

And allow interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,

on money left two or more months.

JOHN H. JAMES,

609 dec28—d3m & wky 1m head finan col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 17, 1880.

The bond and stock market is active at the following quotations:

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 8s	95@ 97	6 Cent. R. R.	111@118
Georgia 7s	100@108	Atlanta 6s	99@101
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta W'r'r'k 7s	105@107
Ga. 7s gold	112@114	Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	114@115	Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Ala. "A" bonds (pay at rate 2 years 3 ₱ ct; 5, 4 ₱ ct; 10, 5 per ct	65@ 67	Atlanta 10s	114@116
		Augusta City 7s	104@106
		Sav. City 5s, new	77@ 80
		Macon City	80@ 82
		Columbus City	72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	111@113	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@101
		Central R. R. 7s	110@112
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	113@115
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	104@106	South Wes R. R.	105@105
Central R. R.	94@ 96	Atlanta Str't RR	99@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	114@116		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Noon—Stocks buoyant. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.83¾; short $4.85¾. Government dull. State Bonds strong.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.83¾. Governments strong and active; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 109¾; four per cents 107.

Stocks advanced at the opening but afterwards declined.

N. Y. Central	131½	Chicago & N.W.	91¾
Erie	47¾	Preferred	105¾
Lake Shore	104⅝	Rock Island	130½
Illinois Central	102¾	Western Union	108¾
Pittsburg	110⅝		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin $ 98,267,256 Currency $6,918,618

LONDON, February 17—4:00 p. m.—Consols 98 3-16; Erie 49¾.

BERLIN, February 17.—Specie decrease 2,140,000 marks.

PARIS, February 17—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 37½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 17, 1880.

New York—The future months opened considerably higher, but the tone of the market was not of sufficient strength to sustain the prices, and early in the day a decline set in which lasted all day. At the close the market was barely steady and a shade below yesterday's close. New York spots opened firm and closed easier, having advanced 1-16c. Net receipts for three days amount to 62,284 bales; exports 51,467 bales; stock 1,007,218 bales; sales for future delivery to-day 102,000 bales.

Liverpool closed dull and lower with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 9,850 were American.

There is no change in our local cotton market, and while transactions are rather moderate, there is a good demand for all grades. Total receipts for to-day amount to 349 bales, of which 129 were received from wagons. We quote the market firm: Good middlings 12¾c; middlings 12¾@12½c; low middlings 12c; good ordinary 11½c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	129
Air Line Railroad	194
Central Railroad	15
Western and Atlantic Railroad	9
West Point Railroad	2
Total	349
Receipts previously	99,229
Total	99,648
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	99,897

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	343
Shipments previously	86,670
Total	87,013
Stock on hand	12,884

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	349
Receipts same day last year	96
Showing an increase of	253
Receipts since September 1, 1879	99 618
Receipts same time 1878	79,051
Showing an increase of	20,566

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	87,013
Shipments for same time last year	73,293
Showing an increase of	13,720

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	18,058
Same day last year	28,829
Showing a decrease	10,762
Net receipts for three days	62,284
Same days last year	79,031
Showing a decrease of	16,767
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,065,941
Same time last year	3,629,646
Showing an increase of	416,297

MANCHESTER, February 17.—The Manchester Guardian says: "The subsidence of activity in cotton has perceptibly influenced business here. The tone of the market is quieter, and there is none of the excitement of a considerable portion of last week. Prices, however, are firmly maintained, and yarns for export are somewhat higher. Producers are mostly well supplied with orders, and are confident of a maintenance of current rates, especially for cloth."

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 783 gross —; sales to-day 5,171; to France 1,625; to continent 1,625.

GALVESTON, February 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 12½; net receipts 1,234 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 35,357; sales 423; exports to Great Britain 5,771; coastwise 456.

NORFOLK, February 17.—Cotton quiet; middling 12; net receipts 208 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 11,236; exports to Great Britain 6,771; coastwise 456.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1,234 bales; gross 1,983; sales 175; stock 21,530; sales to spinners 200; exports coastwise 375.

BOSTON, February 17.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1,234 bales; gross 3,962; sales none; stock 15,757.

WILMINGTON, February 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 11 13-16; net receipts 303 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 6,802.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¼; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 160 bales; gross 643; sales to spinners 653; stock 17,722.

SAVANNAH, February 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 3,233 bales; gross —; sales 2,800; stock 68,543.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅞; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 6,457 bales; gross 7,251; sales 6,500; stock 362,136; exports to France 1,349.

MOBILE, February 17.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 845 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 63,706; exports coastwise 683.

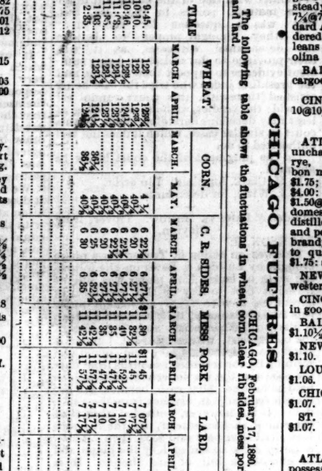
MEMPHIS, February 17.—Cotton firmer; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 1,361 bales; shipments 1,615; sales 2,000; stock 121,833.

AUGUSTA, February 17.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 313 bales; shipments —; sales 405.

CHARLESTON, February 17.—Cotton steady; middlings 13; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1, 43 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 47,692; exports to continent 615.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 17, 1880



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 17. — noon — Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7 7-16; middling Orleans 7 9-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 1,600; all american; futures, uplands low middling clause February delivery 7¾@7 17-32; February and March delivery 7 31-32; March and April delivery 7¾@7 15-16; May and June delivery 7 11-32 @7 15-32; June and July delivery 7 7-16@7½; July and August delivery 7¾@7 17-32; August and September delivery 7 1-32; September and October delivery 7¼@7 17-32; October and November delivery 7 3-32@7¼; November and December delivery 7; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 7 15-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 7 7-16; September sale October delivery 7 9-16. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 9,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 1,600 bales; all american; futures, low middling clause April delivery 7¾; April and May delivery 7 15-32; May and June delivery 7 7-16; June and July delivery 7 15-32; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Pork opened lower and a fair business transpired; mess at $11.75@11.90; Lard easier at 7.07½@7.10; Milwaukee mess steady; closed lower; Chicago mess dull; closed steady; Cincinnati mess steady; closed lower; and closed a shade firmer and fairly active at 11.75@12.00; Lard easier at 7.07½@7.10; Milwaukee steady; closed lower; Chicago steady; closed lower; and closed a shade firmer and fairly active at 7.07½.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Pork lower; jobbing at $11.75@11.90. Lard easier at 7.07½. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 3.90@4; clear ribs 5.35@5.45; clear sides 6.50@6.60. Bacon lower; clear ribs 7½@7.15.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00. Lard dull at 7½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4; clear rib 6¾; clear sides 6. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7½; clear sides 7¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—noon—Lard 38s 9d. Bacon—Long clear middles 33s : short 37d.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 17.—The general market is active. Coffee—Nearly all grades of coffee have advanced fully ½c in New York within the past day or two, and should the advance be sustained for some days our dealers will be forced to put up prices here. We quote the market very firm: Rio 16½@19½; old government Java 26@30. Roasted Coffee—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady and unchanged: standard A 10¼@10¾; granulated 11; cut loaf 12¾@12¾; powdered 11¾@12; white extra C 10; yellow C 9½@9¾. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8¾@10¾. Molasses—Firm; hhds 28; tierces 28; barrels 32. Syrup—Active; New Orleans 45@60. Teas—We quote the market steady as follows: Colong 35@60; Japan 40@1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 68; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25; Crackers—Firm and steady; milk 7¾@; Boston butter 7½@; pearl oyster 7½@; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½@. Candy—12@13c for assorted stick. Mackerel—In good demand and higher; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.50@7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $4 0 @$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. w. 12½c per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; fair 7¾; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, February

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 7-16d; in New York, 13 9-16c; in Atlanta, 12¼@12½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, slowly falling barometer, winds veering to warmer southerly, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 17, 10:35 p. m.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta.....	30.30	62	61	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta.....	29.44	64	72	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana....	29.99	67	69	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston....	30.10	65	89	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Thr'tng
Indianola....	30.06	66	93	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West....	30.24	78	85		Fresh	.10	Calm
Mobile.....	30.24	69	94	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.30	62	71	S. E.	Light	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.29	70	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola....	30.28	64	83	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah....	30.43	48	88	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.45	46	69	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.47	54	61	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30 35	64	52	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.33	64	52	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.31	62	61	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.30	62	61	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 00.00 | Maximum ther.... .65
Mean daily ther..... 00.0 | Minimum ther..... .45
Mean daily humid. 00 9 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY At Manufacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.

529 jan25—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

City Assessors' Notice.

Owners of City Real Estate, who have changes to note, and those who desire to confer with the Assessors as to the value of their property, improvements, etc., will please communicate with the Board in writing during the present week, or meet them at the City Hall from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. No complaints will be entertained after this week.

R. J. GRIFFIN,
E. M. ROBERTS,
JOHN C. ROGERS,
City Assessors.

Atlanta, Ga., February 16, 1880.
356 feb17—d5t

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

89s mar2, '79 dly

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

A called meeting of the members of Masonic Mutual Aid Association and Master Masons in good standing, will be held at Masonic Hall, Thursday night, 19th instant, at half past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented for consideration.

By order. CALVIN FAY, Chairman.
W. F. PARKHURST, Secretary.
feb18—d2t wed thur

All ladies having cards of subscribers to the Benevolent Home will please report the names and amounts to Mrs. A. D. Adair, Chairman of the Finance Committee, No. 68 Washington street, at once, in order that a correct list may be made.

JOHN MILLEDGE,
feb17—2t. Pres. B. H.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

Death of Mr. F. M. Jones.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17, 1880.

On Sunday, February 15th, at 12:10 o'clock p. m., Mr. F. M. Jones, of Cherokee county, one of the graduating class of the Atlanta medical college, died of pneumonia, at his room at 12½ Loyd street, in this city.

At a called meeting of the students on Sunday afternoon, the following gentlemen of the class were appointed to accompany the remains to the railroad station of the family of the deceased:

J. W. Holton, of Ohio; P. R. Bradford, of Georgia; W. R. Hollingsworth, of South Carolina; H. L. Logan, of Arkansas; J. Blaysdel, of Maine; E. B. Moore, of Texas.

On Monday morning a meeting of the entire class was held at the college, Prof. W. F. Westmoreland being invited to occupy the chair, and R. O. Catter appointed to act as secretary.

Dr. Westmoreland explained the object of the meeting to the class, it being to take preliminaries for paying the proper respect due to the memory of their much loved and lamented friend and fellow-student.

The Rev. Dr. D. W. Gwin, of this city, a member of the class, being unanimously requested to make some remarks touching the character of the deceased, responded in a short extempore address, replete with beautiful thoughts. Among other things, he impressed the young men with the mutability of all earthly plans and hopes. He dwelt well upon the fact that man proposes but God disposes. Here was a young man who, less than two weeks ago, was a very type of manly health and vigor, Thoroughly upright and conscientious, he was a general favorite in the class. He was happy at the prospect of so soon being able to go forth and begin the noble work for which he would have been so well fitted. In a few days only, he would have received his diploma. But the "Great Physician" saw fit to give him his diploma from a nobler than any earthly institution, and sent him to work in a grander, happier sphere than this.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following members of the school as a committee of five to prepare suitable resolutions:

Messrs. J. H. Redding, of Texas; K. Davis, of Georgia; F. B. McRae, of Georgia; R. J. Bruce, of Georgia; S. J. McCurry, of Alabama.

The name of the chairman was also, by request of the class, added to the number.

The following was the report of the committee on resolutions:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom and wise providence has seen proper to call from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-student, Mr. F. M. Jones, of Cherokee county, Ga.

Resolved, That while we deplore his loss to us, and what we deem would have been of so much benefit to humanity, we yield submissively to the will of Him, "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we ever honor him in our memories for his combined qualities of morality, temperance, studious efforts, laudable attainments and gentlemanly deportment as a student of medicine.

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere sympathies to his beloved and bereaved wife and fatherless children, and his sorrowing mother.

Resolved, That each student wear a piece of crape as a token of respect until the close of the session.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, and a copy of each be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

[Signed] J. H. REDDING,
P. R. MCRAE,
R. J. BRUCE,
K. DAVIS,
J. P. MCCURRY,
W. F. WESTMORELAND,
Committee.

W. F. WESTMORELAND, Ch'm.
R. O. CATTER, Sec'y.

Another Victim of Kerosene.

Last night while Miss Jennie Robinson, of this city, was trying to light the fire with kerosene, the usual consequences followed. A prompt application of Henry's Carbolic Salve relieved the pain, and her recovery is now assured. Beware of counterfeits.

feb18 d&w1w.

CLUBBED BY POLICEMEN.

Jessie Harper Declines to go to the Guard-House, and is Carried.

Sunday afternoon about three o'clock Officers McCrary and Starnes had considerable trouble with a negro man named Jessie Harper, just in front of the Georgia depot, on Loyd street. Jessie is an employe of the Georgia road and on last Sunday was engaged in watching cotton on the long platform in the rear of the depot. Some little boys smoking cigarettes appeared upon the platform and Jessie ordered them to leave, stating that he was put there to protect the cotton and that smoking endangered it. All the boys jumped off the platform except one, so Jessie put him off.

The boy went to Policeman McCrary crying and told him that Jesse Harper had slapped him off the platform, whereupon that officer walked up to Jesse and informed him of what the boy had said, and added that he must make a case against him. Jesse denied having slapped the boy—said he simply pushed him—and refused to go with McCrary Jesse is a stalwart negro and McCrary fearing that he could not manage him alone sent for Captain Starnes to assist him. Captain Starnes came and the two policemen clutched Jesse and began pushing him along. When they reached the gate leading into the Georgia depot Jesse stoutly refused to go a step further, saying that he must go in and see Mr. Werner, the agent A scuffle ensued, and Jesse succeeded in jerking away from the officers, and locking his arm in the iron railing; they tried to pull him away, but he still refused to go, and then they clubbed him until he bled very freely. With the assistance of a bystander he was lifted up and carried to the station-house. A great crowd collected, and for a time the excitement was intense. Jesse Harper was released on bond, and proceeded to the drug store of Dr. Taylor, where his head was dressed by Dr. Pinckney, who stated to the reporter that the skull was not fractured, but that the contusions were serious. At ten o'clock Monday morning Jesse was tried before the recorder on the charge of resisting an officer. He plead not guilty and was ably defended by Henry Hill, Esq. The court room was packed, and many witnesses were examined. A fine of fifteen dollars and costs was imposed upon Jesse Harper for resisting an officer. We learn that the case will be appealed to the council, and that the Georgia road will prosecute Officers McCrary and Starnes for assault and battery. Further developments will be fully detailed in THE CONSTITUTION.

Milton Nobles.

Last night Milton Nobles appeared as "Jack Rider" in "A Man of the People," a play full of genuine humor and commendable for its good moral as much as for its well-sustained interest and neatly-arranged plot. Mr. Nobles, among actors of his class, must have a high place. He is exceedingly natural, and prefers to please by the legitimate rules of his art than by those false but glittering charms which attract the average spectator. "The Phoenix" and "A Man of the People" are both good plays, in which we find a group of well marked characters arranged about the central figure which Mr. Nobles always make interesting. There is in neither none of the roughness which usually mars the stage pictures of scenes in lowly life, but the varieties of human passion are shown just as we see them in every-day life. Mr. Nobles is supported by a troupe which contains some excellent actors. Miss Fanny Lewis Burt has become a leading lady of enviable reputation, and is steadily growing in popular favor. Mr. Curtis is an actor of genuine merit. There are other members of the troupe worthy of commendation.

Departure of Troops.

Last night at 11:15 batteries D and E, of the Fifth artillery, which had been stationed at McPherson barracks for nearly a year past, left for Key West where they will remain for some time to come. Their places at McPherson barracks will be supplied with two batteries of the same regiment now at Key West.

There will still be five batteries and about the same number of troops here. Quite a crowd gathered at the depot to see the soldiers leave last night. The officers of the two batteries—Captains Rawls and Kinzie, Lieutenants Crabbe, Tom Adams, Sage, and Granger Adams, during their stay in this city made a host of friends who regretted their departure very much and hope that the movements of the army may bring them back to Atlanta at some future time. They may be assured that a warm welcome will always await them here.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—How about a city detective?

—Architects are up to their eyes in work.

—The recorder had an unusually heavy docket yesterday morning.

—Brick and mortar will be in great demand the coming summer.

—A new street-car has been placed on the Whitehall line.

—Atlanta hotels have a world-wide reputation for being among the very best to be found anywhere in the country.

—Police DeLeon springs, we learn, will be run with the addition of quite a number of attractions the coming summer.

—A good many of the members of the police received valentines yesterday. Some of them on account of their size are a little behind in date.

—Mr. Stout, the clever and obliging general delivery clerk at the post-office, says that the number of valentines that have passed though the Atlanta post-office during the past few days must have exceeded twelve thousand.

—Crawford Freeman, arrested by the police Saturday last upon a warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder, was yesterday subjected to a preliminary trial, which resulted in the defendant being required to give bond.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—D. B. Fitten, of Rome, is in the city.

—James M. Daniel and James Allen, of Thomasville, are in the city.

—W. R. Buckley, of Union Point, is visiting the city.

—James H. Flanigan, of Augusta, is visiting the city.

—Charles R. Johnson, E. W. Beck and John I. Hall, of Griffin, are in the city.

—Clarence Stephens, of Crawfordville, is in the city.

—W. H. Cole, of Madison, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—C. K. Collins and A. W. Port, of Newnan, are visiting the city.

—T. B. Lyon and W. H. Parker, of Barnesville, were in the city yesterday.

—H. R. Daniel, of Savannah, is in the city.

—W. S. Wallace, of Baltimore, is visiting the city.

—E. L. King, of Washington, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—B. C. Yancey and wife and Mrs. J. S. Hamilton, of Athens, are visiting friends in the city.

—R. W. Murphy and H. L. Johnson, of Cartersville, were visiting the city yesterday.

—A. D. Hammond, of Forsyth, is visiting the city, in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Miss Hattie Dunn, of Forsyth, Ga., is visiting Mrs. B. F. Wyly, 160 Washington street.

—Thomas Collier, general southern traveling agent for the Baltimore and Ohio road, is stopping at the Kimball house.

—A. A. Gallagher, southeastern passenger agent for the International and Great Northern railroad, has returned to the city, and stopping at the Markham house.

—John C. Rutherford, Charles L. Bartlett, Clifford Anderson, of the Macon bar, are in the city attending the supreme court.

—E. L. King, proprietor of the Arnold house at Washington, Ga., was in the city yesterday. Mr. King is both a clever gentleman and an experienced and popular hotel keeper, and under his management the Arnold is rapidly becoming one of the very best hotels in this section.

—Jack W. Slappy, traveling agent of the extensive importing house of H. K. & B. F. Thurber & Co., of New York, leaves to-day on a visit to his home after having played a very successful engagement in this section. There is not a more popular traveling agent on the road, and we are glad to hear that the above New York firm took with pride upon their Georgia raised drummer.

—No. 4 Kimball house, appears headquarters for all visiting railroad agents at Atlanta. We notice that the proprietor, Mr. R. D. Mann, has adopted a substantial mode of advertising the various steamship lines represented at his office. He has had several hundred large boards lettered for each line, distributed over the city and in the county towns, and placed in conspicuous places, which we hope will prove a successful enterprise.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer for the next 30 days our entire stock of Blankets, Cloaks, Flannels, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Repellants, etc., at such prices as will be entirely satisfactory to our customers.

An Examination of these Goods will Prove our Assertion.

Our New line of the most beautiful EMBROIDERY ever seen in this market, in Sets of two widths of Edge and Inserting exactly to match.

NEW BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, PASSEMENTRIE, FRINGES, ETC., JUST IN.

SHOES.

Great many new Shoes of Latest Styles added to our Shoe Stock.

Carpets. Largest stock Carpets, Lace Curtains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., to be found in the State, AT LOW PRICES. Carpets.

Call and examine our stock. You will find what you are looking for and at prices that will be satisfactory.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

287 jan14—dly top 3d 4th and 5th col 4thp

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEB. 17, 1880.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Martin J. Crawford Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Buhler vs. The State. Larceny, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of "simple larceny," and charged with stealing one brindle cow, with one horn knocked off about two inches from the point of the horn, white spot on her forehead, and white on her tail from the butt about a foot, of the value of $10.00, the property of Peter Howell. On the trial of the case the jury found the defendant guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the record and bill of exceptions, that at the same term of the court a bill of indictment had been found against the defendant for the offense of simple larceny, charging him with having stolen a small red cow with cloven hoofs and horns, of the value of $7.00, the property of Peter Howell, and that upon this last mentioned bill of indictment the defendant was put upon his trial and a verdict of not guilty was found by the jury. Then the first mentioned bill of indictment was found against him, and when put upon his trial upon that indictment the defendant pleaded in bar his former jeopardy and acquittal upon the indictment first found against him. The court overruled the defendant's plea in bar, but allowed evidence to be introduced for the purpose of showing whether or not the offense charged in the second indictment was the same transaction as that charged in the first indictment in accordance with the rulings of this court in Roberts & Copenhaven vs. the state and 14th Ga. Rep. 8; and Holt vs the state 38th Ga. Rep., 187. The court charged the jury in relation to this point in tue case, that if they found from the evidence that the defendant had been already tried for the same offense and if the matter wherewith he was then put in jeopardy, was the same transaction as that on which he is now sought to be tried and the state now seeks to try or convict him again, it would be a complete bar to this prosecution, no matter what it merits might otherwise be. But if you do not find that it is the same transaction, it would not be a bar. There was no conflict in the evidence that the defendant was indicted for the same transaction in both cases (to-wit, for stealing Peter Howell's cow). The evidence was that he did not have but one cow, never lost but one cow, and that he testified on both trials in relation to the same cow having been stolen from him, and never prosecuted the defendant for stealing but the one cow; so that the stealing of Peter Howell's only cow was the same transaction for which the defendant was indicted in both cases according to the undisputed evidence in the record. The verdict of the jury was contrary to the charge of the court, and was therefore contrary to law, and it was error in not granting a new trial upon that ground. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

S. B Spencer, for plaintiff in error.
B. H. Hill, Jr., solicitor general; J. M. McAfee, solicitor pro tem, for the state.
Plumb, trustee, vs. Tucker. Motion to set aside decree, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a motion to set aside a decree in equity in Fulton superior court, on the grounds therein stated. A demurrer was filed thereto, which was sustained by the court, and the movant excepted. It appears from the record that the decree was rendered on the 9th day of June, 1871, and that the motion to set it aside was filed on the 31st day of March, 1879. On the 15th day of February, 1876, the general assembly enacted that from and after the passage of this act, all proceedings of every kind in any court of this state to set aside judgments or decrees of the courts, must be made within three years from the rendering of said judgments or decrees, and repealed all conflicting laws. More than three years having elapsed from the date of the recited act before the motion to set aside the decree in this case was made, it was barred by the statute of limitations, and there was no error in sustaining the demurrer to the movant's motion. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

E. N. Broyles; A. C. King; Geo. T. Fry, for plaintiff in error.
Jno. T. Glenn, for defendant.

Clark, trustee, vs. Bryce et. al. Complaint, from DeKalb.

WARNER C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against J. J. Morrison, Hattie H. Morrison and John Bryce, on a joint promissory note for the sum of $300, dated 16th July, 1874, and due 25th of December next after date. The defendant John Bryce, pleaded that he was security only on said note, that he signed the same with the understanding with plaintiff's agent, who negotiated the loan of money for which the note was given, that R. A. Alston should also sign said note as security with him, and that after said defendant had signed said note said plaintiff's agent undertook and agreed to procure the signature of said Alston thereto, which he failed to do. The defendant, Bryce, also pleaded that plaintiff's cestui que trust, who had said note in her possession, for a valuable considerations agreed with J. J. Morrison, the principal in said note, after it became due, to indulge him thereon for twelve months, etc. On the trial of the case, the jury under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of Bryce, the security. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the plaintiff excepted. We find no error in the charge of the court to the jury in view of the evidence in the record. It was quite as favorable to the plaintiff as he had any right to claim, and the only remaining question in the case is whether there was sufficient evidence to support the verdict under the law applicable thereto. The 2154th section of the code declares "that any act of the creditor, either before or after judgment against the principal, which injures the surety or increases his risk, or exposes him to greater liability, will discharge him. A mere failure by the creditor to sue as soon as the law allows, or negligence to prosecute with vigor his legal remedies unless for a consideration, will not release the surety." It appears from the evidence in the record, that the money loaned to Morrison, the principal debtor, belonged to Mrs. Howard, the cestui que trust, and that the loan of it was negotiated by her husband, Thomas C. Howard. Bryce testified that he signed the note as security upon condition that Alston would also sign it before it was delivered to Howard. Morrison also testified that Alston had promised to sign the note, and so told Bryce when he signed it, and that he would procure his signature to it the next day in the city, but when he got the money from Howard in Atlanta expected to find Alston there, but he was absent; told Howard that Alston was to sign the note and had consented to do so, and Howard promised him that he would procure Alston's signature to it when he returned home and let him have the money—witness agreeing to pay two per cent a month interest for the use of it, and gave his separate individual notes for the interest, payable monthly, about which Bryce knew nothing. Morrison also testified that about a month after the note became due he made an agreement with Mr. and Mrs. Howard to wait with him one year or more if he would continue to pay that same rate of interest on the note. He had been paying two per cent a month at the end of each month. Witness paid her $6 00, the first month's interest due on the new contract, and was to continue to pay the same amount at the end of each and every month, having paid the notes given for the interest prior to the maturity of the note sued on; that Bryce, the security, knew nothing about the new contract for indulgence. Cox testified that in the fall of the year 1876, he had a conversation with Howard and his wife, in which they stated that they had collected from Morrison the interest due on the note, and had agreed with him to extend the time of payment of the principal and the note. Bryce also testified that an agreement made with Morrison for an extension of the time of payment of the note was made without his knowledge or consent. Such is in substance the evidence for the defendant in support of the verdict. It is true that the evidence of the plaintiff was in conflict with that of the defendant upon some material points in the case, but that was a question for the jury, and they thought proper to believe the defendants' witnesses, as it was their province to do, and there being sufficient evidence to support their finding, and the presiding judge who tried the case being satisfied therewith, this court cannot set set aside the verdict without overruling at least fifty decisions heretofore made by this court in similar cases, which it does not feel authorized to do.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

R. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error.
L. J. Winn, for defendants.

Ludden & Bates vs. Morrow. Trover, from Clayton.

JACKSON, J.

This was an action of Trover for a piano brought by Ludden & Bates on the following state of facts: The piano was sold or leased at first to Key by this contract, in substance, to-wit: "This agreement made this 23th of January, 1874, between Ludden & Bates of the one part and C. A. Key of the other part, witnesseth that Ludden & Bates have leased to Key one piano (describing it) for seventeen months from date for $350 for the whole term aforesaid to be paid as follows: $100 cash, balance $15 per month regularly in advance from the above date. It is, however, provided that if at the end of said seventeen months the said Key shall have paid said $350, then Ludden & Bates agree to sell to Key the piano and to execute a bill of sale thereto. It is further agreed that the piano is not to be removed from the residence of Key during the continuance of the lease without the consent of Ludden & Bates And a failure to pay the aforesaid sum, or removal or attempt to remove the piano without the written consent of Ludden & Bates shall make void the lease at their option, and they they shall have the right to enter the dwelling of Key and remove the instrument. It is expressly understood that Ludden & Bates do not part with, nor does Key acquire title until all said money is paid."

Nearly about the expiration of seventeen months $190.00 had been paid upon the piano, and on the 9th of May, 1875, a note at thirty days was given for $165.70, as the balance due on the contract. Some time thereafter Key sold the piano to the defendant and delivered the same to him; and this suit is brought to recover it. The note for $165 70 was not paid, suit was instituted thereon in August, 1875, no plea filed in defense, and judgment rendered for plaintiff against Key. The defendant when he bought knew nothing of the condition of the trade or the title to the piano. The plaintiffs did not testify in this the trover case, but examined the defendant and Key. The defense was that when the note was given it was expressly understood by the parties that the lease and first contract were abrogated, and that by virtue of a new contract then and there made the title passed to Key and from him afterwards to defendant. The court left that question to the jury, charging to the effect that under the instrument in writing first made the title was reserved in Ludden and Bates, and they must recover "unless a subsequent contract was entered into, and it was the intention of the parties and so understood by them that the terms of the first contract be abrogated and at an end" that it made no difference that defendant was an innocent purchaser; if the original contract had not been abrogated and was of force when Key sold to defendant, then the latter got no title because Key had none to convey; that usually a note is merely a liquidation of a debt and does not operate as payment, but only fixes the amount due on the accounting; but if the parties, both of them, intended it to operate as a settlement and termination of the first contract, then the title passed when the latter contract was made.

No exception was taken to the charge. The jury found for the defendant, and a motion was made for a new trial solely on the ground that the evidence does not support the verdict, and therefore it is against law. The presiding judge overruled it, and plaintiffs bring the question here.

Key testified that he "did have a settlement and give the note, and this he understood to be a final settlement of the matter." The plaintiffs introduced him and did not testify themselves. They sued on the note first, and only on failure to collect the money on it, brought suit for the piano. The positive testimony of Key, added to the circumstances that neither one of plaintiffs testified, and that they abandoned pursuing their right to the piano until their failure to collect the judgment on the note is sufficient to sustain the verdict. The facts make substantially a conditional sale, or agreement to sell, at the expiration of the lease, the condition being the payment of all the purchase money—61 Ga., 230; but it is certainly in the power of the parties to dispense with the condition if they desire to do so—to substitute a promissory note payable at bank for, to cash, or part of it, by a new contract, according to the finding of the jury, they did this, and thereby the title passed to Key.

Whilst we think that it would have been much more satisfactory had the evidence shown a clean bill of sale, or at least a surrender of the old contract when the new one was made, and whilst our finding might have been different from that of the jury on account of the absence of this proof, yet the silence of the plaintiffs in respect to the new contract and the positive testimony of Key thereon, furnish evidence sufficient to sustain a verdict in favor of an innocent purchaser without notice, especially when that verdict is approved by the presiding judge.

Judgment affirmed.

James T. Spence; J. L. Doyal, for plaintiffs in error.
W. L. Waterson; Stewart & Hall, by H. C. Peeples, for defendant.

Butler, Woodward & Co. vs. Gourdin, Young & Frost. Complaint, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

Gourdin, Youpg & Frost, of Savannah, bought of Butler Woodward & Co., of Atlanta, one hundred bales of cotton of a certain grade, at a certain price. Twenty four bales came up to the standard stipulated for when received in Savannah; seventy-six did not. This fact was settled, after much correspondence, by arbitration Porter & King, of Savannah, acted as agents for the Atlanta firm, and managed their business in the city of Savannah. After the arbitration, and the rejection of the said seventy-six bales of cotton, Porter & King wrote to Butler Woodward & Co. to the effect that most of the rejected cotton could be sold to one Rowers at a certain price, and thereupon Butler Woodward & Co. sent Porter & King the following telegram:

"Sell to Rowers. Get off all can; then sell balance; pay proceeds to Gourdin. We will remit exchange for difference due him on receipt of statement."

Accordingly the seventy-six bales were sold, proceeds paid and suit was brought for the difference due on an account between Gourdin, Young & Frost and Butler Woodward & Co., by the former against the latter. The jury found for the defendant, Butler Woodward & Co., the plaintiffs moved for a new trial on many grounds, among them on that the verdict was against the weight of the testimony and contrary to law. The court granted the motion on that ground to the following words: "Upon argument had, it is ordered that a new trial be granted on the ground that the jury found contrary to law and evidence on account of the telegram to Porter & King, as that telegram changed arbitration by defendant, or it not that was the only reasonable construction of it upon which plaintiff acted, and by which defendant should be bound, and the motion is overruled on the other grounds." To this judgment the defendants excepted.

It appears from the testimony, which consists in the main of a very lengthy and voluminous correspondence between these parties among themselves and through Porter and King, that the defendants claimed the right to substitute the 76 rejected bales with 76 other bales coming up to the standard agreed upon in the sale, and the question was, did this telegram preclude them from setting up this claim?

We do not well see what it can mean if it does not mean, in the absence of explanation at least, that defendants were satisfied with the price their agents wrote that they could get from Rowers for the rejected cotton, and not being able to buy or not desiring to be troubled with buying other cotton of the standard agreed upon in the contract, they would pay the difference in money or rather in exchange. Be that as it may, this court has repeatedly ruled that the first grant of a new trial, since appeals to special juries have been abolished, will not be closely scrutinized—especially is this the rule where the grant is made on the general ground that the court below is not satisfied with the verdict, because the evidence does not sustain it, and it is, in its judgment, against law.

The presiding judge certainly has not abused this discretion. In view of the facts that the failure of defendants to deliver such cotton as they bargained to deliver to the extent of 76 out of the 100 bales, and that some of the 76 were almost worthless, caused all the difficulty between the parties, it would seem that a closer examination of the merits of the case will operate in furtherance of justice, independently of the reason on which the court vested its judgment setting aside the verdict and granting the plaintiffs another hearing.

The judgment is therefore affirmed.
Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiffs in error.
Jackson & Lumpkin, for defendants.

Solid Silver Bridal Presents,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Elgin and Waltham Watches,

IMMENSE STOCK IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS, 34 WHITEHALL ST ET

488 jan28—dtf 4th page

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17, 1880.

After delivering opinions, court resumed the regular order of business.

HEEL OF DOCKET.

No. 22. Macon. Branch Sons & Co. vs. Palmer. Complaint, from Bibb. Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiffs in error. Lanier & Anderson, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Anderson, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The Children's Day.

There will be a meeting for the children of the city Saturday evening, the 12th inst., at the Young Men's Christian association hall, 49½ Whitehall street. Every boy and girl in the city is requested to be present. Let the parents come with their little folks that they may enjoy the pleasures that will arise from this meeting. The meeting will be under the direction of J. G. Grant and Professor W. W. Lumpkin. Singing by the little folks.

The Sam Hill Case.

It was expected that the supreme court would decide the case of Sam Hill yesterday, and at the hour for delivering the decisions there was a large attendance at the court room. The case, however, was not decided. The record is very voluminous, and there are many difficult points of law, which probably caused the delay. The decision will probably be rendered next Tuesday.

The Pedestrians.

LONDON, February 17.—The pedestrians, Blower, Brown, Hazael and Day started in the six days go-as-you-please walking match for the championship of the England belt at Agricultural hall, at one o'clock this morning.

David H. Dougherty.

If you wish to know the reason,
I will tell you how 'tis done,
I always buy the best of goods and
enough for every one.
Then in checking off my goods I
mark the prices low,
So that when you are in shopping
You'll buy before you go.
If you wish to buy Domestics or Silks
or Cashmeres fine,
I will make my motto good:
"No house so low as mine."

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

92 feb8—dtf

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
313 ma.21—d&w1y

We call attention to the card of Drs. Warnock & Delbridge. These gentlemen are skilled physicians and stand high in their profession.

BARGAINS FROM THE NEW YORK STORE BANKRUPT STOCK!

RIDICULOUS!!

BUT TRUE.

JOHN KEELY

OFFERS

3,000 yards damaged Bleaching 6c yard, worth 9½c.

150 beautiful Zephyr Shawls at one-third their actual value.

2,000 yards Remnants of Pants Goods half price.

500 yards Remnants of Dress Goods, half price.

1,250 yards beautiful Dress Goods, 12½c yard, formerly sold at the New York Store at 25c yard.

1,800 yards choice Dress Goods, 15c yard, formerly 35c.

750 yards all-wool Camel Hair Goods, 25c yard, formerly 50c.

1,200 yards all Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 30c yard, formerly 75c.

500 yards of the best 35c Black all-wool Cashmere in Georgia.

1,000 yards of better grades proportionately cheap.

The above prices ARE RIDICULOUS! but we are determined to close out the stock without regard to value. Call at once and get Bargains at

John Keely's.

feb18—dlt

BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!

The Stock of a Broken Merchant forced upon the Market.

To be Sold for What it will Bring!

THIS IS THE WHOLE STORY!

B. STEINHEIMER, Proprietor of the NEW YORK STORE, in this city, made an Assignment of his Stock

JOHN KEELY

Purchased it of the Assignee, and is now selling it off at his own Store at ridiculously low prices. This Stock, amounting to some $13,000, embraces Black and Colored all-wool CASHMERES, Black and Colored SILKS, Black Alpacas, Fancy Woolen Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Jeans etc, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels and Blankets, Comforters, White and Colored Bedspreads, Table Linens, 5/4 Linens, etc.; Cloaks and Shawls, Men's Hats,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1,500 pairs Men's Fine Boots. 2,500 pairs Ladies Fine Slippers and Shoes of every cut—Beautiful Goods. 2,000 pairs Boys' and Girls' Good School Shoes. 1,800 pairs Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes. All of which goods will be sold at prices utterly regardless of their value. The following quotations will serve to illustrate the prices which rule in this matter, viz:

750 yards Red Flannel, all-wool, 12½c per yard, worth 25 cents.
1,783 yards White Shaker Flannel, nearly yard wide, 12½ cents.
1,000 yards fine quality Checked Flannels, 30c per yard, worth 65c.
3,000 yards Fancy Dress Goods 12½c per yard, the same as I have had this season which cost me 25c per yard.

No Mercy Was Shown at this Assignee's Sale,

2,800 yards extra fine Colored Alpacas 15c per yard, worth 35c.
3,600 yards BLACK ALPACAS—positively half price.

They Had a Fearful Lot of Remnants at the New York Store.

3,000 yards remnants of Cassimeres, in lengths from 2 to 3 yards, some as much as 5 yards—half price.
30 pieces Fancy Waterproof Cloths 60c per yard, worth $1.25.
118 pieces Fancy Cassimeres for Misses' and Boys' wear—cheap.
1,000 Ladies' Merino Shirts 25c each, worth 50c.
1,250 Men's Merino Shirts 25c each, worth 50c.
1 300 pairs Misses' Fancy Cotton Hose 10c per pair, usually sold at 25c.
2,800 pairs Better Hose proportionately low in price.
Thousands of pairs of Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose 10c, 12c and 25c, every one of them worth double the money.

No Baits offered here. No such thing resorted to as the giving away of a handful of Prints or Domestics below cost "to start" bills. Everything sold at the lowest possible price, and all goods guaranteed to be precisely as represented. No such an opportunity has ever presented itself to the public to get Bargains as this now offering at

528 jan25—d4w sun wed top 6th 7th 8th col 4thp

JOHN KEELY'S.

John Keely.

Well, sir! such a selling of goods! John Keely's store is literally packed with both goods and purchasers, and judging from some of the prices which he quotes, it is reasonable that it should be so. Keely is not the man to whine about the advance in price of almost all classes of goods. His motto is to "take steps to sell goods cheaper than ever," and the only way this can be done is by purchasing them cheaper than ever. He has been successful in this lately, as his well filled store will show, and the public evidently appreciates the fact, for they are buying liberally from him. His bargains in dress goods and shoes are wonderful, and his flannels and blankets cannot be beaten in the land.

Crowd him! Crowd him! oh, ye purchasers of dry goods. He deserves it, for his liberality, his public spirit, and the enterprise which he shows in all his undertakings. His stock of ronchings, ties, fancy goods, etc., is truly immense as well as beautiful. Give him a call.

On Draught.

Bass' Burton Stock Ale and Guiness' Dublin Stout—THE GENUINE IMPORTED ARTICLE—at "The Cosmos," Marietta street.
feb18—d1t C. J. WEINMEISTER.

—Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!—